The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Days Later by the Scotia at this Port.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The Prince of Wales Pays Him a Visit.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Convention Between France and Mexico.

The French Press Upon the Recent Expression of Our House of Representatives.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF DUPPEL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JONKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 24th of April, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool April 19, also arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is anticipated.

The screw steamer *America* arrived at Southampton at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult.

The *City of Cork* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 22d.

The *City of Manchester* passed Cape Clear at 2 A. M. on the 23d.

The *North American* was off Londonderry on the morning of the 22d.

Madeira advices of April 10 say that the rebel steamer *Florida* and the United States sloop *St. Louis*, had been at Madeira together. The *St. Louis* was allowed to sail twenty-four hours in advance of the *Florida*.

The *Africa*, from Boston, and *Hecla*, from New-York, passed Cape Clear April 24.

The steamship *Belgian*, which passed Port au Basque on Monday, was bound to Quebec, (instead of Portland,) being the first vessel of the Canadian line to that port for the season.

A later dispatch says:

The reports of the rebel steamer *Florida* and the United States sailing-ship *St. Louis* being at Madeira on the 6th of April are erroneous—being merely another account of their former visit.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Bohemian*, is concluded. Capt. BOALER'S certificate is suspended for twelve months for want of sufficient caution and not sounding.

The British Postmaster-General had renewed for seven years the postal contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, for the conveyance of the mails between the various South American ports and the Isthmus of Panama.

The London *Express*, of April 21, has this paragraph:

"The statement that the Hamburg and American steamer *Saxonia* was captured by a Danish man-of-war was inaccurate. The *Saxonia* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday night, from Hamburg. When she was off Hythe, in Southampton, she ran into the Channel Islands mail packet *Normandy*, and so seriously damaged her that she was unable to proceed. The *Normandy* had just left Southampton pier with upward of 50 passengers, a large cargo, and the Channel Island mails. It was a beautiful night. It was a near chance that the *Normandy* was not cut down to the water's edge, and that a great sacrifice of life did not take place. Only two lady passengers were injured—one a Mrs. HENNIKER, who has her shoulder dislocated, was removed to the Dolphin Hotel; the other has a son dying in one of the Channel Islands, and she proceeded on yesterday morning. The crash of the collision was heard at the railway station, a distance of three miles."

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Garibaldi Driven from England—L'Enfant Terrible—Plenty of Certificates—A "Red" Speech, and Poor Troy in Bad Company—The Conference—That Mexican Resolution—Mr. Bright and the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

GARIBALDI has been driven from England. I told you so—I said there would be trouble soon, and there is a precious row about it. I am sorry to write plump. My tendencies, as you know by long observation, are to a style severely classic, but the red-shirted democracy is boiling up just now, and one may be excused for writing like a *sans-culotte* or a costermonger.

GARIBALDI has been driven from England. Earl CLARENDON denies it. Lord PALMERSTON denies it. Mr. GLADSTONE tries very hard to deny it in the *Times*, *Morning Post*, and *Telegraph*, but it is true for all that. They got an English physician to certify that two or three months of continuous ovations, with heavy dinners, late hours and hard drinking, might not be good for his precious health. True, GARIBALDI said he was quite well, and equal to any amount of fatigue; his Italian surgeon said he was all the better for change of scene and excitement. It wouldn't do. The conference appointed for the 12th, and put off to the 20th, is again adjourned. The Emperor will not come while GARIBALDI is in England. The Austrian Ambassador will not enter the Conference while GARIBALDI is here, stirring up sympathy for Venice. Russia will not sit at that table while GARIBALDI is making speeches to Poles; and Prussia will give it a wide berth while he is here telling the Danes that he is ready to volunteer in the service of Denmark.

The *enfant terrible* of European politics must be got rid of. Mr. GLADSTONE, according to his own confession on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, *did* go to Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and did advise GARIBALDI not to keep his engagement to visit thirty or forty English and Scotch towns, to which he had been invited. Of course, it was entirely on account of his precious health, which is of so much importance to the British Ministry. Bah! Bosh! These are mild ejaculations compared with those of the great unwashed and seldom washed British public who have had their own pet lion first taken out of their hands by a bloated aristocracy, lodged in a ducal mansion, breakfasted and dined and feted by the nobility, while they were left to hurrah in the streets. But they are not going to give him up without a protest. A great mass meeting is called to assemble on Primrose Hill, to-night. Other meetings will be held, and the aristocracy and Ministry will be denounced, and GARIBALDI, rather disgusted with the whole business, will go back to Caprera.

If MAZZINI could be got rid of as easily, and if a physician could be found to recommend a milder or rougher climate, it would be convenient. But he lives in obscure lodgings, under a false name, and his presence may be passed over. The Emperor has been too thinskined or too prudent to make any demand. The act by which he was denied asylum in Switzerland was very conspicuously printed in the *Moniteur*, but the hint has not been taken.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, good innocent man, declares upon his honor as a gentleman that he believes that Mr. GLADSTONE and all GARIBALDI's friends advised him to leave England for his own good. He has gone—that is he went to Weymouth yesterday, and will embark as soon as our rowdy Duke of Sutherland, the "Mobs" of the nobility, who gets up from a sumptuous dinner party to "run will der machine," can bring round his yacht and take him to his island home. But not one word has GARIBALDI said, even in his parting address, about leaving on account of his health. When asked about it, his reply has been, "Look at me!" I did look at him a day or two ago, when he was going through Fleet-street to Guildhall to receive the freedom of the city, and he looked as tough as any old soldier or sailor I have seen in many a day.

But when a man goes to a Red Republican meeting in London, with MAZZINI, HERZEN, OGARREFF and other European Radicals, and makes such a speech as the following, is it likely he would be a welcome guest to the Ministry? A revolutionary feast having been given and drunk with enthusiasm, GARIBALDI rose and said:

"I am about to make a declaration which I ought to have made long ago. There is a man among us here who has rendered the greatest services to our country and to the cause of liberty. When I was a young man, having nought but aspirations toward the good, I sought for one able to act as the guide and counselor of my young years. I sought such a man, even as he who is athirst seeketh the spring. I found the man. He alone watched when all around him slept; he alone fed the sacred flame. He has ever remained my friend; ever as full of love for his country, and of devotion to the cause of liberty. This man is JOSEPH MAZZINI.—To my friend and teacher. At these words many of those present were moved to tears. The General afterward rose a second time and said: 'MAZZINI has uttered some words with regard to unhappy Poland, to which I adhere with all my heart. Now, let us drink to that young Russia, that suffers, struggles and shall triumph like ourselves, and is destined to play a noble and important part in Europe.' After this, raising his glass for the last time, GARIBALDI drank 'to that free England, whose generous hospitality and noble and fruitful sympathy have won from all oppressed peoples so large a debt of gratitude and affection.'"

That free England! I am going at five o'clock to-night up to that pretty Primrose Hill to see a small gathering of that free England, which meets to protest against the banishment of GARIBALDI. It will be too late to send you an account of the meeting, if worth it, which is not likely—if it should be, you will hear from it hereafter. But can you wonder that after that speech Mr. GLADSTONE thought it was not healthy for GARIBALDI to stay in England?

The Conference is to assemble on Monday. There is not much confidence that it will do so. The Prussians have taken Duppel. The Danes retreated to Alsen, with a loss of about 2,000. The next move of the German allies is to reduce Fredericia and occupy the whole of Jutland, as security for the costs of the war. It may be that the postponements of the Conference have been to enable them to do this before the armistice, which would naturally be one of the first objects of the diplomacy. With the strong point of possession of all continental Denmark, holding Jutland to compel the evacuation of Alsen, the Germans can wait for a settlement, with every advantage. The treaty of 1852 will be thrown aside as obsolete—as much out of date as the treaty of Vienna. The Emperor will demand that the people of the Duchies shall be allowed to choose their own rulers and settle their own political relations. The crown of King CHRISTIAN, one would say, was not worth a long purchase. The Danes are very likely to throw him over, and Denmark, what is left of it, will unite itself to a Scandinavian kingdom.

The Mexican resolution, passed unanimously by the American House of Representatives, has taken Europe by surprise. It has been supposed that the Federal Government had about as heavy a job on its hands as it can manage. It has been reported that Mr. DAYTON had been instructed to assure the Emperor MAXIMILIAN of the recognition and friendship of his Government. Under these circumstances, the resolution was what may be called a stunner. I can understand very well how it was unanimous. Mr. BEN. WOOD and all the Copperheads would, of course, vote for it joyfully. But I do not understand what explanation Mr. DAYTON can offer to the Emperor, who has put a stopper on the French iron-clads and the *Rappahannock*. It may have been thought necessary, to make political capital at home, and the explanation made by the London *Star* may find acceptance. The *Star* says the resolution is not intended to be carried into effect until after the subjugation of the South. It is conditional on the success of the Federal arms. It is merely saying to the Emperor—"Go ahead, old fellow; we have our hands full just now; but let us get through with this little matter and we will attend to your business." Of course, under these circumstances, the Emperor will be very anxious to have you get through with the little job in hand, and will render every assistance consistent with a neutral Power.

The Mexican Emperor has been to Rome, received the blessing of the Pope, paid a visit to the Ex-King of Naples, and is on his way to Vera Cruz and those "Halls of the Montezumas." Arrived there, he will be met by Mr. CORWIN, with the resolutions of the House of Representatives, and also by Mr. FERROS and General the Prince POLIGNAC, with the compliments of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To be a little over-sanguine is an American trait; and when I said you might expect the *Great Eastern* in June with your end of the Atlantic telegraph wire, I was only a year ahead of my proper reckoning. It will be on the 4th of July 1865,—some other Fourth of July,—when we may expect a message of peace through the ocean. Mr. CYRUS FIELD gave a little dinner at the Palace Hotel, Pimlico, in celebration of the coming event, at which a short speech was made by Mr. ADAMS, and a longer and excellent one by Mr. BRIGHT, for which you will doubtless find room in your columns. Mr. BRIGHT is faithful among the faithless, and hopeful among the despairing. He believes in America and its destiny with a faith as robust as his person, and he denounces with characteristic heartiness "the lies and frightful calumnies which a great newspaper in this country and another great newspaper in New-York treat both hemispheres to." If he could only get all Americans and all Englishmen together around a good dinner like Mr. FIELD's, he believed they would agree as well as the company he was addressing. It is certain that America ought to be grateful to Mr. BRIGHT. MONADNOK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GARIBALDI.

CAUSE OF HIS UNEXPECTED DEPARTURE.

In the House of Commons, April 21,

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question with respect to his share in advising Gen. GARIBALDI to leave England. (Oh, oh!)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, as far as he was concerned, he felt obliged to his honorable friend for putting the question. Undoubtedly very serious misstatements had appeared in the public journals, but he did not think anything more distasteful to the House than that there should be any secret interference or mystery in such a case in the conduct of any public man. He would shortly state his share in the proceedings which had given rise to those incorrect and absurd rumors. On Sunday last, the Duke of Sutherland informed him that he and other friends of GARIBALDI were beginning to entertain serious apprehensions with respect to the state of the General's health, and that Mr. FERGUSSON had visited him.

Mr. SCULLY rose to order, and objected to this irrelevant proceeding.

The Speaker ruled that the right honorable gentleman was in order.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded. He was requested to go to Stafford House that evening to consider what advice should be given to Gen. GARIBALDI on this subject. He considered that the Duke of Sutherland had not only exercised a princely hospitality to Gen. GARIBALDI, but had performed a great public service; and, therefore, felt that it was his duty to comply with his wish. At Stafford House he found various persons assembled, and it was stated that GARIBALDI had already accepted invitations, conditionally, to visit about thirty towns; that the list was growing rapidly day by day, and that there was the expressed declaration of Mr. FERGUSSON that the health of the General could not stand the exhaustion of these public demonstrations, of the effect of which most of them had some experience, though in a very slight degree as compared to what Gen. GARIBALDI would have to anticipate. The noble Duke, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Col. PEARS, Gen. ELERS, and other friends of the General, then consulted together, and all came to the conclusion that it was their duty to advise Gen. GARIBALDI to contract the very wide circle of his provincial excursions, and to fix it finally before he left London in order that it might not be enlarged by future applications. This was made known to the General by two of his friends and he (Mr. GLADSTONE) was afterward requested, and readily undertook, to tell him what he thought on the subject. He therefore ventured to represent that it was scarcely possible for him to go through the labor without great injury to his health, which, he ventured to add, the people of England felt to be an object of value to his country. He ventured also to point out that there was some risk that the magnificent national reception that had been given to him in the great metropolis of England (which already formed a great national event) might possibly lose some of its real dignity from being repeated frequently elsewhere. Gen. GARIBALDI heard him with great patience, and stated that in his opinion there was great force in his observations, but he had great difficulty in drawing a distinction between the claims and wishes of one town and another; but he considered that the purpose of his visit had already been attained. He had come to England, he said, not with a view to obtain honor for himself, but to render his thanks to the Government and people of England for what he considered they had done toward his country. It appeared to him that in visiting London, he had visited the entire nation, and that the purpose of his journey was accomplished. His promises were conditional, and he was perfectly at liberty, but he hoped at some future time to come to England in a less formal manner. It could only be the very busy and active imaginations of persons who had nothing better to do than go about from club to club inquiring for something new, that could have brought political motives into this discussion. It was hardly material to mention that both officially and unofficially he was aware before he went to Stafford House, that there was no ground for the ridiculous reports that umbrage was taken on the other side of the water at the reception of GARIBALDI here. Very little truth was often the means of introducing a great deal of error, and the accidental circumstance of his being called upon to advise about the health of Gen. GARIBALDI had been made the foundation of stories which he need hardly declare to be entirely destitute of the slightest foundation of truth.

Mr. SCULLY wished to know if the right hon. gentleman intended to convey the impression that the visit of GARIBALDI to London represented a visit to Ireland as well as England. (Oh, oh" and laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had made no statement to Gen. GARIBALDI with respect either to the people of England or the people of Ireland, but had left the General to decide for himself.

GARIBALDI AND THE AMERICANS.

From the London Express, April 22.

Gen. GARIBALDI having expressed a desire to meet the Americans resident in London before his departure, accepted an invitation to breakfast with Mr. MORSE, Consul of the United States, at his residence, No. 3 Kensington-gate, yesterday morning. There were present Mr. F. C. MORSE, Mrs. MORSE, and Miss MORSE; Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister; Mr. WILSON and Mr. MORAN, of the United States Legation; Hon. W. M. EVARTS, Mr. J. S. MORGAN, Mr. WM. E. FORSTER, M. P., and Mrs. FORSTER; Mr. C. W. FIELD, Mr. ROSSINI, &c. Subsequently, a large number of American ladies and gentlemen were presented. Gen. GARIBALDI expressed himself warmly in favor of the United States in the struggle with the slave power, and said he would go there at once and tender his services if they were needed, but happily they were not. He also said he was proud to acknowledge himself a citizen of the United States, and that he could claim them as his adopted country. They were the great bulwark of human liberty. England and America, united in sentiment, would keep the peace of the world.

A VISIT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On leaving Kensington-gate Gen. GARIBALDI and Mr. SEELY, M. P., proceeded to the residence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Grosvenor-square, where they remained until nearly 9 o'clock. At the latter hour Gen. GARIBALDI, accompanied by the noble Earl and Mr. SEELY, left Grosvenor-square in an open carriage and pair for Stafford House, arriving there at 12:20. Very few people were about, it being generally supposed the General had left town. Great interest however, will be felt in the announcement that at Stafford House a meeting took place between the Prince of Wales and Gen. GARIBALDI. His Royal Highness reached town yesterday morning at an early hour, and proceeded to Marlborough House. The Prince, with two gentlemen, appears to have driven in a brougham in the direction of Buckingham Palace, and to have there alighted and walked on foot to Stafford House, entering at a private door without attracting any observation. The Prince of Wales remained in Stafford House for upward of an hour.

The London *Times* remarks that "the news of the private and friendly visit of the Prince of Wales to Gen. GARIBALDI will give sincere satisfaction to the country."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES OF THE HERO'S MOVEMENTS.

GARIBALDI breakfasted with 200 members of the Reform Club on the 21st. He reiterated his deep gratitude to the English nation, and declared that England was his adopted country. On the evening of that day he visited the House of Lords while it was in session, and met with a cordial reception.

A Workingmens' Garibaldi Reception Committee, which sits at the Whittington Club, London, on the night of the 21st, passed a series of mischievous and intemperate resolutions, founded on the assumption that GARIBALDI's health is very good, that the opinions of Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. SEELY and others of the General's friends, as to the risk of a break-down, are not worth notice, and that he goes on account of the pressure put upon him by the governing classes. Meetings are recommended for the purpose of expressing the indignation of the workingmen of London; the first to be held on Primrose Hill, on Sunday, the 24th, and a final resolution proposes that this Committee put itself into communication with all the workingmen's societies in the metropolis and the provinces.

PARTING ADDRESS OF GARIBALDI.

The following is GARIBALDI's address to the English nation, on his departure:

"I offer my heartiest gratitude and thanks to the English nation and their Government, for the reception I have met with in this free land. I came here with the primitive object of thanking them for their sympathy for me and for my country, and this, my first object, is accomplished. I have desired to be altogether at the disposition of my English friends, and to go to every place where I might be wished to go, but I find that I cannot now fulfill all these engagements of my heart. If I have caused some trouble and disappointment to my friends, I ask their pardon, but I cannot draw the line between where I could and where I could not go, and therefore, for the present, these are my thanks and my farewell. Still I hope, perhaps at no distant time, to return to see my friends in the domestic life of England, and to redeem some of the engagements with the generous people of this country, which, with deep regret, I feel that I cannot now fulfill.

(Signed,) G. GARIBALDI.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. BRIGHT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The promoters of the Atlantic Telegraph Company dined together on the 15th, at the Palace hotel, London, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD in the chair. There were also present, the American Minister, Lord JOHN HAY, Mr. BAERING, M. P., Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE, &c. The American Minister, in replying to the toast of his health, said: I think that the best way to keep England and the United States in harmony, is to establish the Atlantic Telegraph, which will be one of the most memorable events in history, for everything that tends to bring the two nations closer together will have the effect, I am sure, of perpetuating harmony between them. From the little observation I have made since I came here, one thing has struck me more than anything else, and that is the existence of prejudices on both sides of the Atlantic which require for their removal only a little more familiarity between the two peoples. I have seen statements made in public prints here with respect to the acts of my country which I know they would not have believed if they had had any opportunity of knowing the truth from personal experience. (Hear, hear.) So, likewise, on the other side of the Atlantic, there are newspapers which have made statements with respect to Great Britain which would not have been made if the writers had known what the British people really are, and what are their real feelings. (Cheers.) Mr. FIELD, in proposing the health of Mr. BRIGHT, said he hoped the honorable gentleman would soon visited the United States, where he would be sure of receiving a welcome such as no man living ever received.

Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., in returning thanks, said: I could easily rob Mr. FIELD of the originality of the statement of what would happen should I visit the United States. I have at times received a great many letters from gentlemen in this country, and one of them did say there were several penalties I should have to pay, and that he thought one of them was that nearly all the children would be called after me. [Laughter.] Well, if this and a great many other dreadful things which he told me would happen are true, I am, I think, very prudent in staying in this country. I have never been in America, but for the last 30 years, which is a long time to look back to, I have had a very strong wish to go there; but most of us Englishmen find we have, in the management of our business, so much to do that six months' absence is not an easy thing to accomplish. Englishmen are, I will not say more attached but much more tied to their homes than Americans are. However, whenever Mr. FIELD is able to tell us that the war is over, that the Union is restored, and that there are none but freemen on his continent—(hear, hear)—then, if I could be only a few years younger than I am at all likely to be, I might be induced to promise to pay you a visit. (Hear, hear.) I do not know how many of the fifty or sixty gentlemen here assembled are Englishmen, or how many of them are Americans. It is not at all necessary to discriminate, but it is worthy of notice that you could not tell one from the other. (Hear, hear.) That is not remarkable, for those who were our ancestors were also your ancestors; but it is a very provoking thing that there should be people who would make us foreigners and strangers to each other. [Cheers.] I am sure it would be possible to go through the United States and select a number of Americans and Englishmen equal to the fifty or sixty now in this room, and if you put them together you will find the one-half of them just as well disposed to the other half as we are to each other, and just as able to enjoy the good things prepared for them. There would not be among them the slightest disposition to quarrel. [Cheers.] They would begin to think that all the abuse they had heard of each other was false, and the lies and shameful calumnies to which a great newspaper here and the great newspaper in New-York treat both hemispheres, would no longer be regarded. [Loud cheers.] There are some persons in England who are very jealous of America. If is the bit, they think, to govern itself. They, citizens of a country that rules an empire of 100 millions of people some thousand miles away, have a most profound opinion that a compact population of 30 millions is really too large for America to govern. [Cheers and laughter.] This national jealousy is very stupid, to say the least of it. Although we are not at war, the war in America is producing unfortunate results, to one branch of our commerce in particular, and is stirring up memories which had better been buried forever. [Cheers.] From all this comes—from men, some partially ignorant, some suspicious men of contracted intellect, ignorant of what makes the great and true glory of nations—a great jealousy of the United States. It was in ancient times considered the great glory of a State to plant powerful colonies, and they did not glory the less in them because they became independent. [Hear, hear and cheers.] Thus the United States have been our colonies. They are now truly an independent nation, but still they are our colonies. What can be more contemptible than a feeling of jealousy of the great nation we ourselves have planted on the other side of the Atlantic, in the face of all we are taught in history to value as great and glorious? [Cheers.] We have achieved whatever glory is involved in carrying that which is good in this country to a higher point than any other country in history ever attained. (Hear, hear.) We have lately heard a great deal of the advantages of an universal language; but when I look upon the United States, with a population of thirty millions of people, with peace restored with a Government beloved by the whole and classes enough for the general and the higher education of the people, I feel that in the short space of ten years that population will grow to such a degree that even in the lifetime of our children we shall have the English language spoken by one hundred millions of free people. [Cheers.] What a magnificent contemplation that is. [Loud cheers.] If I cannot go to see further, to the Australian colonies, there, too, are our institutions, and there the English language is spoken as it is in the United States. And then if I come to our vast dependencies in the East, inhabited by 150,000,000 of people, among all of whom the English language is extending its influence, we shall have the educated people of Hindostan, in the course of 20 or 30 years, should the connection continue so long, also speaking in our tongue. (Hear, hear.) In South Africa, too, the English language is making its way; so that this language, in which the greatest men who ever lived have written and spoken, is being universally extended, by the help of commerce and civilization, until it promises to halt the world. [Cheers.] What is the use, I want to know why men keep up a spirit of cavil and of jealousy between the two nations. I cannot conceive any man more thoroughly an enemy not only to his own country but to humanity itself, than he who lends himself to create and keep alive this animosity between the United States and this more ancient English nation. [Cheers.] I agree with what Mr. ADAMS has said about the political importance of this great undertaking. I was speaking just before I came here to a member of the present Cabinet, and I told him as I was leaving the House of Commons that I was going to dine with the friends of the Atlantic telegraph. His countenance immediately brightened up, and he said, "I look on that as the most glorious thing man ever attempted; there's nothing like which we have heard of as accomplished." [Cheers.] In saying that he only spoke the feelings of every intelligent and moral man in the whole world.

When the last cable was laid, did not every man feel as if a new world and a new time were opened to him? He felt as a man might have felt 400 years ago, when the adventurous Genoese sailor opened a new world to the knowledge and enterprise of mankind. COLUMBUS, however, only discovered to Europe what was an uncultivated wilderness. It is now inhabited by 30 millions, who will now be connected with the 250 millions who inhabit Europe by the grand, the sublime (if we look at results) and magnificent enterprise to which FIELD has devoted his life, and I hope we shall soon be able to congratulate him upon the success of that to which we look forward with so strong and intense an interest. [Cheers.]

OUTRAGE UPON A BRITISH SUBJECT.

In the House of Commons, on April 22, Lord R. CECIL desired to ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs a question with respect to an outrage upon a British subject, the report of which had appeared in the papers within the last few days. The outrage to which he referred took place upon the coast of North America, and it was alleged that a Lieutenant of Marines, serving on board an American ship, had wounded a British subject who had been taken on board a blockade-runner, and under circumstances of some aggravation. The result was that the British subject had been maimed for life. He wanted to know whether any information had reached the Foreign office with respect to this rumor; and if so, whether any communication had been addressed by her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States.

Mr. LAYARD said they had received information which very nearly coincided with the statement of the noble lord. A correspondence was now going on, and her Majesty's Government had demanded redress from the Government of the United States for the outrage.—(Hear, hear.)

THE ALEXANDRA SURRENDERED.

The *Alexandra* has been given up by the Government to her owners.

THE BANKRUPT PEARSON.

Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN, on April 23, gave judgment in the case of Mr. J. G. PEARSON, shipowner. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that the bankrupt *has been guilty of rash and hazardous speculations, and traded on fictitious capital.* On these grounds he should suspend the order of discharge for six months, with protection.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

In the House of Lords on the 21st, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to the Earl of CARNARVON, stated that the reason the conference on the affairs of Denmark and Germany had been postponed till the 25th, was, that the Austrian and Prussian representatives had received instructions not to take part in the conference until M. BRUEL, the representative of the German Diet was present.

The Earl of MALMESBURY hoped the Government would be on their guard against the repetition of these postponements.

FIRE INSURANCE.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, after some slight show of opposition, Mr. GLADSTONE's recommendations in regard to the Fire Insurance duties were agreed to.

CHINA.

In the House of Commons on the 22d there was a debate on China. Mr. LINDSAY having moved a resolution against the policy of the British Government in favoring the imperialists. In the course of the debate the House was "counted out" for lack of a quorum.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

HER FINAL BREAKING UP AND TOTAL LOSS.

From the London Times, April 22.

On Thursday last, sixteen days after the striking of the ship, it came on to blow strongly from the southward. The high sea during the night lifted and shook the vessel. When she first ran upon the rock she lay as straight on her keel as in a graving dock; a pendulum on board showed a nearly perfect perpendicular. But after the sea of Thursday night she lurched to starboard to the extent of 45 degrees. It gradually became evident that she was lifted, and would not last very long, especially if there were any heavy weather. Even at low water the sea was over her starboard forgallant-rail, and at high flood the greater part of her hurricane deck was covered. Orders which had been given to the local shipbuilding yards for the construction of caissons were countermanded, and the last batch of workmen were sent back to Liverpool on Sunday morning. Some renewed hope appears to have occurred to the parties in charge, as the orders for the caissons were subsequently renewed; but the weather of yesterday must have effectually dissipated these notions. Throughout yesterday a strong wind from S. S. W. prevailed, which toward nightfall freshened into a gale, and rain covering the sea was very heavy. In the forenoon the ship was observed to be lying nearly on her beam ends, the waves making a complete breach over her, and the foremast evidently going over the side. At noon she suddenly broke in two, between the main and mizzen masts, just at the entrance to her principal saloon. The mainmast and all the centre compartments disappeared; for about two or three hours after the foremast was visible; the foremast then went; there was still visible a portion of the port quarter, but about 6 P. M. there was nothing to be seen above water but the upper part of the almshouse. The sea between Penny's Rock and the harbor's mouth was covered with drift from the wreck, consisting of parts of her deck-house, bulwarks, and internal fittings. Capt. KENNEDY, who remained on board the ship as long as it was possible to find a safe spot in her, and subsequently stood by her in a tugboat, this evening came in to Queenstown.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in its official part, contains the text of the convention concluded between France and Mexico, to regulate the conditions of the stay of the French troops in this last named country for the purpose of reëstablishing order and consolidating the new empire. The convention runs thus:

"The Government of the Emperor of the French and that of the Emperor of Mexico, animated with an equal desire to secure the reëstablishment of order in Mexico and to consolidate the new empire, have resolved to regulate by a convention the conditions and the duration of the French troops in that country, and have named their plenipotentiaries to that effect, viz:

The Emperor of the French, M. CHARLES ROUHER, Minister Plenipotentiary of the first class, Councillor of State, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of the Legation of Honor, &c.;

And the Emperor of Mexico, M. JOAQUIN VELASQUEZ DE LEON, his Minister of State without portfolio, Grand Officer of the distinguished Order of Our Lady of Guadalupe, &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, agreed on the following provisions:

ART. 1. The French troops of general in Mexico shall be reduced as soon as possible to a corps of 30,000 men, including the foreign legion. This corps, in order to safeguard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico on the conditions laid down by the following articles:

ART. 2. The French troops shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to organize the troops necessary to replace them.

ART. 3. The foreign legion in the service of France, composed of 8,000 men, shall nevertheless remain in Mexico six years after all the other French troops shall have been recalled in conformity with ART. 2. From that moment the said legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican Government, which is to serve to itself the right of abridging the duration of the employment of the foreign legion in Mexico.

ART. 4. The points of the territory to be occupied by the French troops, as well as the military expeditions of the said troops, if there be any, shall be determined in common accord, directly between the Emperor of Mexico and the Commandant-in-chief of the French corps.

ART. 5. On all the points where the garrison shall not be exclusively composed of Mexican troops, the military command shall devolve on the French commander. In case of expeditions combined of French and Mexican troops, the superior direction of these troops shall also belong to the French commander.

ART. 6. The French commanders shall not interfere with any branch of the Mexican Administration.

ART. 7. So long as the requirements of the French *corps d'armée* shall necessitate a two-monthly service of transports between France and Vera Cruz, the expense of the said service, fixed at the sum of 600,000f. per voyage (going and returning) shall be paid by Mexico.

ART. 8. The naval stations which France maintains in the West Indies and in the Pacific Ocean shall often send vessels to show the French flag in the ports of Mexico.

ART. 9. The expenses of the French expedition to Mexico, to be paid by the Mexican Government, are fixed (at the sum of 270,000,000f., for the whole duration of the expedition down to the 1st of July, 1864. That sum shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. From the 1st of July all the expense of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico.

ART. 10. The indemnity to be paid to France by the Mexican Government for the pay and maintenance of the troops of the *corps d'armée* after the 1st July, 1864, remains fixed at the sum of 1,000f. a year for each man.

ART. 11. The Mexican Government shall hand over to the French Government the sum of 50,000,000 in bonds of the loan at the rate of issue, viz.: 54,000,000 to be deducted from the debt mentioned in ART. 9, and 12,000,000 as an installment of the indemnities due to Frenchmen in virtue of ART. 14 of the present convention.

ART. 12. For the payment of the surplus of the war expenses and for acquitting the charges in ARTS. 7, 10 and 14, the Mexican Government engages to pay annually to France the sum of 25,000,000 in specie. That sum shall be imputed: 1. To the sums due in virtue of ARTS. 7 and 10. 2. To the amount, interest and principal, of the sum fixed in ART. 9. 3. To the indemnities which shall remain due to French subjects in virtue of ART. 14 and following.

ART. 13. The Mexican Government shall pay, on the last day of every month, into the hands of the Paymaster-General of the army, what shall be due for covering the expenses of the French troops remaining in Mexico, in conformity with Article 10.

ART. 14. The Mexican Government engages to indemnify French subjects for the wrongs they have unduly suffered, and which were the original cause of the expedition.

ART. 15. A mixed commission, composed of three Frenchmen and three Mexicans, appointed by their respective Governments, shall meet at Mexico within three months, to examine and determine these claims.

ART. 16. A commission of revision, composed of two Frenchmen and two Mexicans, appointed in the same manner, sitting at Paris, shall proceed to the definitive liquidation of the claims already admitted by the commission designated in the preceding article, and shall decide on those which may have been reserved for its decision.

ART. 17. The French Government shall set at liberty all the Mexican prisoners of war as soon as the Emperor of Mexico shall have entered his States.

ART. 18. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible.

Done at the Castle of Miramar, this 10th day of April, 1864.

HERBET. JOAQUIN VELASQUEZ DE LEON.

AMERICA AND THE NEW EMPIRE OF MEXICO.

The Paris *Temps*, of the 21st, says: "A singular error committed by the *Moniteur* this morning, shows that the official journal can lay no more claims to infallibility than the common run of newspapers. The *Moniteur* declares that the mails from New-York bring 'no news which merits attention.' But we read in the American dispatches of the Times that the Chamber of Representatives at Washington unanimously voted, on the 4th of April, a resolution, proposed by Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, to the effect that the United States can never recognize or tolerate a monarchy in Mexico. The *Independance Belge* gives the same news, with a variation, according to which the Congress has simply protested against a monarchy established with the assistance of a European Power. Whichever may be right, we can only believe in an inadvertence of the *Moniteur*. It cannot have wished to suppress news, which is by no means unexpected, and the importance of which must not moreover be exaggerated. The Chamber of Representatives at Washington is not the American Government. The President is much more independent of Parliament than the Queen of England. The resolution we are announcing is not so much an act as an indication. We may, besides, be certain that the United States will leave Mexico tranquil while the civil war is in a finished. As Mexico tranquil while the civil war is in a finished. As to the eventualities which may arise after the reëstablishment of the Union, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN would have been very imprudent had he not already thought of them; and as he has accepted the Crown, we must conclude that he considers himself prepared to brave the hostility of the United States."

MAXIMILIAN'S FAREWELL.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN, before embarking for Mexico, addressed the following letter to M. PODESTA, Mayor of Trieste:

MIRAMAR, April 12, 1864.

In placing myself, full of confidence in the aid of Heaven, at the head of a distant empire, I cannot refrain from addressing a last and mournful farewell to the dear and beautiful city of Trieste. I have always entertained a serious affection for that place, which has become, in a certain manner, my native town, and I feel, in leaving Europe, how strong are the ties that remembrance which bind me to it. I shall never forget the cordial cordiality of the inhabitants, nor the proofs of attachment which the people of Trieste have given to my person and to my house. That remembrance will follow me abroad as a friendly consolation and a happy augury for the future. I shall always be pleased to learn that my partisans in Miramar are visited by the inhabitants of Trieste, and I desire that they shall partake upon every page of my life, of every favor permit. In order that the poor shall preserve a token of my affection, I have invested a sum of 10,000 florins (25,000 francs) so that the interest may be distributed annually on Christmas Eve, by the municipality, among the poor families of the city. As for myself, Monsieur PODESTA, I confide on you the care of executing in the order of my empire. MAXIMILIAN.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DANISH WAR.

THE FALL OF DUPPEL.

We are enabled to give from the German papers some particulars of the fall of Duppel, in anticipation of the reports from the correspondent of the London papers. We learn from the Cologne *Gazette* that the Danish Gen. GABLENZ was ill at the time, and that the command was entrusted to Gen. STEINMANN. At the Cabinet Council which met at Copenhagen, on Friday, 15th, it was discussed whether Duppel should be abandoned or holden. Bishop MONRAD, the Danish Premier, was for holding it. It is stated that the Danish army numbered 24,000 men, including, probably, the men brought from Fredericia. A Spanish commander from the Prussian guns on the 17th on Sunday night, and lasted till 10 on Monday morning; and it was during this time that the preparations are stated to have been made. Early on the 18th, Marshal WRANGEL, with Gen. Gravenstein, the Prussian headquarters, and Duke Ernest, accompanied by a large number of officers and surgeons. All was in activity. After the capture of the redoubts and the *tête-de-pont* already described, the fortress of Sönderborg appeared in the foreground. There were five forts behind each other which had rendered the Prussians powerless at sea. Three of them were captured. A telegram received in Hamburg on the morning of the 18th states that the number of killed and wounded was 5,000, and required immediate assistance. This number, no doubt, included the Danes who were only slightly wounded, as in Monday and Tuesday's fighting. Later news was received by telegram and satisfactorily believed that the Prussians had got possession of Alsen.

A Copenhagen telegram of the 18th says:

"The Danish army is on the Island of Alsen. The bridges are destroyed."

A severe artillery engagement continues.

The Danish loss was great, especially in officers. The greater portion of the First Brigade is missing, and scarcely one half of the Eighth fell back in safety. The retreat of the right wing was, in comparison, effected more favorably, but also with a great loss.

One hundred dead and eight wounded were conveyed to the Island of Als

NOTES OF ADMIRALTY DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Robert Judge Betts.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER IN A FOG.

Robert H. McKibben vs. *The Steamer C. Vanderbilt.*—This was a libel for collision filed by the owner of the canal boat *Canisco*, which, with her lading, was sunk by a collision with the steamboat on the morning of May 16, 1863. The canal-boat was coming down the river from Troy in tow of the tug *O. C. Hubbell*, which had two barges attached on each side, and the *Vanderbilt* was bound up the river to Troy. The collision occurred about a mile below the steamer's landing place, and opposite the arsenal on the West side of the river. Thirteen witnesses were examined in court in the case, with the usual differences of statement as to estimates of the speed of the vessels, their position and signals. There was a dense fog at the time, so that vessels were discernible only a few yards off. The river was swollen to several feet beyond its ordinary volume, by which the speed was much enlarged.

Held by the Court.—That the differences between the witnesses are not inconsistent with their common credibility.

That there is nothing to shake confidence in the testimony that signals were made from both vessels but were not heard by those for whom they were intended.

That the evidence given in behalf of the libelant outweighs that opposing it, which imputes negligence and fault to the libelant's vessel in leaving port that morning, the evidence of eye-witnesses on the spot, uninterested in the tug or her tow, establishes that there was promise of a clear and fair day when the libelant's boat put off from the dock at Troy. It was after sunrise when she got under way. No fog was then present; but shortly afterwards the fog and the low cloud like dense log bank into which the *Vanderbilt* came from below.

That no proper precaution was omitted on either vessel in using under weigh that morning until they came into the fog bank. There was nothing observable in the weather, or in the course or motion of either vessel, to suggest that they could justly have stopped from proceeding their voyage until they found themselves encompassed in fog.

That these observations of respective duties in regard to both vessels had plainly occurred.

That neither steamer had succeeded in giving warning to the other of its approach or whereabouts by sounding the whistle. Not knowing that the one did or did not do so, and consequently, shall assume that neither did or omitted to do such precaution as might be most effectual (which is usually by the careful use of precautions appropriate to navigation at night through narrow and crowded passages and upon waters much frequented by vessels).

That though by the tug's being upon a position and the steamer's taking a large latitude of direction was permitted or seems to us the line of channel upon which they could prudently anchor or proceed in either direction, still they must be presumed to mean to observe the ranges of the river, and as in the night-time, or under other circumstances which might favor only a clear view of the course which was safe to be taken, must hold their position or headway as near to the main channel and to that side of it as is required to continue.

That the familiar and common law governing the passing of vehicles meeting each other on the road or streets or waters, is for each to keep off to the right.

That the weight of evidence is that the tug was correctly on the west side of the channel, and as close to the west shore as she could be prudently navigated at the time; and that the *Vanderbilt* had ample and safe passage way to the channel or before it and the east shore.

That accepting the case to be that both vessels were without fault before they fell into the fog, it plainly became the duty of both not to advance further without securing their proper relative position to respect to other craft, reasonable to be expected to be lying or moving about them.

That the tug-boat, and steamer so long was unobjectionable, but the *Vanderbilt* was disregardfully out of the channel toward the west shore.

That the *Vanderbilt* was, continuing her headway off the track the law entitled her to take, unless from observation she had reason to believe it was open to her, which could not be so on the facts of the case.

That the consequences of her attempting to advance outside of the channel, or middle of the river, while her course was undiscoverable to the eye, was at her peril, and she must bear the consequences of the collision.

Decree for libelant, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelant, Mr. Morris and Mr. Nash; for claimant, Mr. Jones.

COLLISION—VESSEL AT ANCHOR—DUTIES OF TOW-BOAT.

Hermann M. Lake vs. The *Steamtug Eleanor and the Canal-boat Beach.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the sloop *Lady of the Lake*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by being run into by the canal-boat while in tow of the steamtug, on May 29, 1863.

The sloop at anchor in the East River, about opposite Pier No. 37, Seward the Brooklyn side of the river, but near the middle. The canal-boat was lying at the end of Pier No. 37, East River, and was taken in tow by the tug to tow her to the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, East River. The tide was strong flood. The tow was started from about Pier No. 37, on a trip straight across the river, several yards ahead of the bows of the sloop.

The canal-boat was towed on a hawser 50 yards or more from the stern of the tug and pointed from the start directly toward the sloop. The canal-boat was steered badly, and her crew did not tend her properly or obey the orders of the tug in her navigation. The sloop lay at anchor with her helm lashed. It was not manned or attempted to be used till the tug was almost passing the bows of the sloop, and the canal-boat had already appeared very near at that time. The evidence was not clear that any hail from the tug to the sloop was heard on board her or addressed to her before the collision. There was no other vessel in the way.

The claimant of the tug, in his answer, set up that the collision was wholly caused by the carelessness of those on board the canal-boat, and those on board of her having charge of the sloop, averring that the latter was in fault in not porting her helm as the tug and tow approached her, in compliance with hails from the tug. The answer did not admit the ownership of the sloop.

The claimant also took the ground on the trial that this sloop was in fault in anchoring within sixty yards from a ferry landing-place, contrary to law.

Held by the Court.—That the evidence does not show that the sloop was at anchor within sixty yards of a ferry-landing.

That this point is not set up in the answer and is not therefore a triable matter in the suit.

That the tug being the propelling power over the canal-boat, with authority and means to control her movements, is responsible within the doctrine laid down in the case of the *Express* (1 Blatch. C. C. R., 365) for the course pursued by the canal-boat, to the like extent as if the canal-boat were lashed alongside, and is responsible for all injuries wrongfully inflicted by the tug or tow upon the sloop, when the latter is not proved to have blamably contributed to the collision. She is no less the agent of the tort, if committed through the tow, than if done by herself alone.

That it appears to have been wholly at the option of the tug whether to move out into the stream, or if she must cross the river, to have crossed under the stern of the sloop or ahead of her. The difficulties and dangers of attempting the latter manœuvre must have been manifest to the master of the tug, unless he was careful to secure a line of transit for his tow greatly more than thirty or fifty yards off from the sloop, to enable him to overcome the pressure of the reverse upon her by the strong flood tide. This step of itself could be but of rash carelessness unless compelled by stringent exigency.

That there was on the proofs no extraneous or unexposed exposure which pushed the tug into the difficulty. Her destination was only nine piers further up, on the same side of the river; and the sloop being anchored east of the channel, there does not appear to have been any necessity for crossing the river, or encountering the tide.

That the course adopted by the claimant was one of its own selection, and it would seem that he regarded this duty as limited to supplying the necessary motive force to the canal-boat, and taking the tug through her route, and that all the mischances of the voyage flowing from movements of the canal-boat were to be justified or atoned for by her alone.

That this was clearly a mistaken notion, the tug was responsible alike for the correct management of both vessels.

That the master of the tug exerted himself by exhortations and orders on the transit to induce the canal-boat to change her course so as to avoid the collision, but he failed to use the power he possessed to draw her away from the dangerous path.

That if the canal-boat had been left to drift by the tide, she would have gone clear. The power of the tug, instead of preventing the sloop from the collision, was an active instrumentality in effecting it.

That the effect of the tug to drag the tow across the bows of the sloop athwart such a tide, on a track which must bring the canal-boat and sloop together, unless the tug let go her hold or otherwise protected the canal-boat, was a culpable mistake.

That, as to the ownership of the sloop, the claimant did not put that matter in issue by his answer, but left it to be proved by the libelant. That proof may be made before the commissioner on the reference.

Decree for libelant with a reference to compute damages.

For libelant Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimant Mr. Biles.

FREIGHT AND DEMURRAGE.

Thomas O'Brien vs. *160 tons of Diamond Red Ash Coal.*—This was a libel for freight and demurrage. The libelant was the master of the barge *Island Belle*. On May 14, 1863, the coal was shipped on board the barge at Washington Colliery by A. Collier & Co., and the master signed three bills of lading, which specified that the barge was "bound for Fifth-street, East River, New-York," and by which the master agreed to deliver the coal "at the aforesaid port of New-York unto F. Wagner or his assigns, he or they paying freight, &c., &c."

The libelant alleged the performance of the contract on his part; that the coal was tendered to Wagner in New-York, but he refused to receive it, and thereby declared the vessel; and he claimed that the coal was liable for freight and demurrage.

Samuel Brandt claimed the coal in his answer. His answer excepted to the libel that it did not set up facts sufficient to warrant any delay demurrage on the part of the consignee, and it alleged that the coal was shipped subject to a usual and customary habit of the shipper to direct a different delivery from that stated in the bill of lading at any time before the vessel arrived in New-York, and that in accordance with that usage the shipper sold direct this coal to be delivered to him at Cross' Dock, Brooklyn. It denied that the coal was delivered or tendered to be delivered as directed, and alleged that the coal was retained in the vessel undischarged.

Evidence on this question of usage was given on both sides. The libelant took his boat first to Cross' Dock, but without landing it there took it to Fifth-street, East River, and tendered it to Wagoner, the consignee named in the bill of lading, who refused to receive it. As to what took place at Cross' Dock the evidence differed.

Held by the Court.—That there is no need of discussing the question of general usage, because the fair bearing of the evidence on the point whether the libelant wrongfully failed to discharge it at Cross' Dock, as the claimant alleges, very satisfactorily shows that all reasonable efforts were made promptly by the libelant to unload the coal at that spot, and that such delivery failed to be accomplished by the carelessness and inattention of the assignee of the bill of lading alone.

That the bill of lading stands, therefore, the only evidence of the contract with the carrier; and the consignee having refused to receive the cargo or pay the freight, the libelant is entitled to recover the freight and damages for the detention of his vessel out of the cargo.

That the inadequacy alleged in the libel by exception is not shown to exist in the terms of the averments themselves, and, therefore, should have been pointed out by special demurrer. A general demurrer concedes the truth of the allegations in the pleadings, and in this instance they are both broad and specific enough, if true, to constitute a valid cause of action.

Decree for the libelant for $319 75—the amount of the freight, and for demurrage of his vessel from the tender of the cargo to the consignee up to the commencement of the suit. A reference ordered to ascertain this amount.

For libelant, Mr. Donovan and Judge Watting; for claimant, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Benedict.

PERISHABLE AND DEMURRAGE—DELIVERY.

Matthew Lansing vs. *William Sinclair.*—This was a libel for freight and demurrage. The libelant was master of the barge *Independence*. The coal was shipped at Swatara Colliery, to be delivered at New-York, "unto Hiram Tooker or his assigns, he or they paying freight at $2 70 per ton, and demurrage at the rate of $10 per day *for any detention over three days after notice of arrival has been given to the consignee.*" The libelant at New-Brunswick received instructions to deliver his coal to the respondent at the foot of Delancey-street. On the 16th of December the arrival of the vessel was reported, and on the 24th of December the libelant signed a receipt for "$35 of Hiram Tooker, on account of the freight." The vessel was not able to get into a berth for several days. The respondent's clerk testified that after the barge had arrived, he told the libelant the respondent would take the coal at the foot of Stanton-street, where there was a berth; but this the libelant denied. He finally got a berth at the foot of Delancey-street, and after that there was no delay in receiving the coal. The libelant claimed to recover the freight and demurrage for ten days. The respondent did not contest the freight, but denied his liability to pay demurrage.

Held by the Court.—That the carrier fulfills his undertaking expressed in a bill of lading of the purport of this one in delivering the cargo to the appointed pier with notice to the consignee of that fact, and the readiness of the ship to deliver it at a convenient and proper place. The duty of the consignee is to designate the place of delivery, and to be ready to receive the cargo as it comes from the ship. Whether that shall be from her side in the stream, or landed on a quay, must be a matter depending upon the condition of the port in means and facilities of commercial accommodation, or arrangement between the parties.

That in this case the delivery was to be made at a dock acceptable to the consignee. That the evidence of the libelant on the question of his readiness to receive the coal in Stanton-street is the stronger; the libelant testifying for himself against the clerk.

That the respondent is entitled to a decree on the claim for demurrage.

For libelant, Mr. Donovan and Judge Watting; for respondents, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Benedict.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 955, 479¾, 901, 1229, 1141, 1302, 1307, 985, 1300, 1311 1315, 1311, 681, 899, 1043, 507, 403, 971, 135. *Part II.*—Nos. 1502, 1434, 1502, 64, 900, 1504, 1534, 1538, 1546, 660, 660, 1546, 604, 696, 604, 541, 626, 1580, 1126, 1265.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3415, 3809, 3807, 3707, 3813, 3155, 3137, 3643, 1092, 3391, 3637, 3803, 3095, 3951.

Part II.—Nos. 3412, 3526, 1622, 3160, 1076, 2522, 2310, 2300¾, 3800, 3326, 2206, 2050, 3456, 694, 204.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 3, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81	113	100 Erie R. Pf	107¾
600 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105¾	50 do	107¾
5,000 do	106	1000 Hud. R. R	122
5,000 do	106¼	200 do	122¾
20,000 do	106¾	200 do	122¾
10,000 do	106¾	200 Harlem R	30
5,000 do	106¾	200 do	30
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103	200 do	30
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cp.	103	50 Sixth Av. R	113
25,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apr	110	41 Long Island R	64
1,000 do Feb. & Aug	110	1000 Reading R	129
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	200 do	129¾
5,000 do	113¾	200 do	129¾
2,000 do	113¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	93
2,000 do	113¾	500 do	93
2,000 Mo. State 6s	90¾	500 do	93
1,000 do	90¾	500 do	93¾
15,000 Ohio & Miss C.	90¾	500 do	93¾
100,000 do	90¾	100 do	93¾
4,000 Erie 4th M.	119¾	800 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	130
2,000 Har. R. 2d M.	102¾	100 do	131
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs	100	100 do	131¾
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	100 Ill. Cen. Full R.	117
1,000 M. S. & P. du Chien	104	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	118
3,000 R. I. 6s	93	100 do	118¼
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	92¾	1000 do	118¾
16,000 Amer. Gold	177¾	700 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	105
5,000 do	177	100 do	105¾
32 Bank of Commerce	110	200 do	105¾
10 Atlantic Bank	100	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	146
100 Canton Co	39	250 Cle. & Tol. R.	147
500 do	39	100 do	147
100 Quicksil'r. Min	67	100 do	147¾
100 do	67	1100 Cle. & Tol. R.	147¾
100 do	67	200 do	147¾
100 do	67	200 do	147¾
100 do	67	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	91
100 do	67	100 do	91
100 do	67	200 do	91¾
100 do	67	200 do	91¾
100 do	67	200 Ch. R. & Quin.	126
100 do	67	100 do	126
100 do	67	100 M. & P. du C. R.	104
100 do	67	200 Ft. W. & C. R.	110
100 do	67	200 do	110
100 Cor'l. Iron M.	31	200 Ft. W. & Chi.	110
100 Mariposa M. Co	31	1000 do	110
100 do	32	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	91
100 do	32	200 do	91¾
200 Pan. M. S. Co	98	200 do	91¾
100 do	97	200 do	91¾
100 do	97	200 Chi. & Alt. R.	93
100 N. Y. Cen	92¾	200 do	93
200 do	92¾	200 do	93¾
200 do	92¾	200 do	b10 70
200 Hud. R. R	126¾	10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	61
100 do	b3 126¾	200 Canton Co	39
700 Reading R	130¾	100 do	b3 39
200 do	130¾	100 do	39
100 do	b5 130¾	100 Cumb. Coal	b10 68
100 Ill. Cen. R	120	100 do	68
100 do	120	100 do	68
100 do	120	400 Quicks. M. Co	b3 69¾
100 do	b3 120	100 do	69¾
200 Clev. & Pitts	106¾	100 do	69¾
200 do	106	100 Qtz. Hill M. Co	13¾
200 Clev. & Tol. R	147	200 do	13¾
200 do	b10 146¾	300 Gold M. Co. Coln	4¾
100 Chi. & N. W. R	91¾	100 do	4¾

BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105¾	200 Hud. River R.	126
15,000 do	105¾	200 do	126
40,000 do	105¾	100 do	126¾
20,000 Treas. Notes 7 3-10	103	100 do	126¾
5,000 do Oct. & Apr	103	100 do	127
15,000 U. S. 5s, 1-1874	93¾	100 do	127¾
15,000 Mo. 6s, C.	90	100 do	127¾
15,000 O. & M. Cer	81¾	200 Harlem R.	29¾
25,000 do	81	200 do	29¾
20,000 Amer. Gold	176¾	700 Reading R	130
15,000 do	176¾	200 do	130¾
100 Canton Co	37	200 do	130¾
400 do	36	300 Mich. Cen. R.	120
100 do	35¾	250 Pitts. F. W. & C.	110
200 Cum. Coal Pri	69¾	200 do	110
100 do	b10 69¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	93
200 do	69¾	200 do	93
200 do	69¾	100 do	93¾
100 Quicksil. M. Co	68	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	130
100 Pacific M. & S. C.	223	200 Ill. C. R. S.	127
100 N. Y. Cen. R	120	400 do	126¾
200 do	120	400 do	126¾
200 do	120	200 do	126¾
200 Erie Pf	107¾	200 Clev. & P. R.	105¾
50 do	107¾	500 do	106
100 Cle. & Tol. R	147	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	147
100 do	b10 146¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	111
100 Chi. & N. W. R	91¾	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	92
200 do	91¾	200 do	92
200 do	91¾	200 do	92
200 do	91¾	200 do

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT BOSTWICK & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers—No. 59 Murray and 58 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

STRAW GOODS,

comprising

SPLIT STRAW, TUSCAN, PEDAL AND HAIR BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

in new and desirable styles,

SHAKER HOODS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., in variety.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED By the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at Public Auction,

On TUESDAY, May 10, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
from pier No. 50 West-st.,

CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER LE ALTAH.

323 bales Upland Cotton.
3 bales Old Sea Island Cotton.

CARGO OF PRIZE SLOOP JOSEPHINE.

2 packages Sea Island Cotton.
1 package Upland Cotton.

FROM PRIZE SLOOP MARY.

$4,897 Southern Bank Bills.

FROM PRIZE STEAMER MAIL.

$497 Southern Bank Bills.

ALSO,

20,140 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.
6,400 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.

Catalogues of Cotton and bills and samples of Cotton at the office of Bostwick & Brown, No. 115 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAFF, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

MESSRS. WILKINS, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ITALIAN GOTHIC HOUSE AND FLOOR OF GROUND NEAR BULL'S FERRY, AT AUCTION.

E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of Stephen C. Chamberlain, Executor of the estate of John Houghton, deceased,

ON THE PREMISES,

ON MAY 4, 1864,

at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable house and about one acre of land, situate on the Shore Road from Bull's Ferry to Fort Lee, about eight minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. The house is two stories, stone and basement, 35 by 35 feet, with wing the north side 17 by 17 feet, and contains ten rooms; is finished throughout in the most substantial and desirable manner, has gas fixtures, coal and range, two cisterns, a well of good water, and plenty of fruit of all kinds. The location is healthy, easy of access, and commands a fine view of the river. The house is reached from Fort Lee to Hoboken, which is now building, will pass very near the premises. For further particulars apply on the premises or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 50 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., Marble and varied assortment of first-class

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

by the lots,

FOREIGN AND HOME MANUFACTURERS, embracing the names of

ROUX, BAUDOUINE, ROCHEFORT, and others.

Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, handsomely carved; rosewood sofas, in rich satin damask and plush; elegantly carved rosewood centre and side tables; marble-top bureaus; elegant bed-room suites, in rich satin damask and brocatelle; fine curtains, &c.; mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; black walnut and oak dining-room furniture, French china services, &c., &c., all in perfect order.

S. P. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer,
No. 132 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 10½ A. M., the furniture contained in the four-story double house, No. 141 Madison-st., corner of 4th-st., consisting of rosewood sofa, volute and other chairs, centre tables, oval mirrors, pier glasses, oil paintings, extension dining tables, dining chairs, Pillsnton's black walnut secretary bedstead, Needham's patent sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, mats and damask curtains, gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, PIANOFORTES, ELEGANT REAL MEDÆ BRONZES, LINE ENGRAVINGS, SILVER-PLATE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASS, WALTON VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 6 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood easter suites in crimson satin, richly carved rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables, marble-tops, rosewood wardrobe, 4-string grand piano-forte, Piquet, maker; carved rosewood piano-forte, round centre and other tables, Venetian mirrors, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood sheet-iron warming stove, fine rosewood sheet-tables, rich crimson satin curtains, lined with silk; fine carved mahogany extension table, elegant carved mahogany settee, dining chairs in leather, fine reps and lace curtains, very richly carved mahogany French bedsteads, 4-quilted mattresses, hair mattresses, feather beds and bolsters, mahogany and black walnut dressing-bureaus, Brameld's three-ply and Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, complete sets of French china dinner and tea ware, crockery, glass and kitchen utensils; also a rosewood upright Boosin piano-forte, made by Dettrich, of Paris, of superior tone and finish; also a fine rifle, made by C. F. Foster, of Bristol, 1 pair dueling pistols, &c.

R. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, centre tables, oval mirrors, pier glasses, oil paintings, extension dining tables, dining chairs, Pillsnton's black walnut secretary bedstead, Needham's patent sofa bedstead, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, mats and damask curtains, gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of new salesroom No. 36 Liberty-st., a brown horse, four years old, believed to be sound, kind and gentle; very stylish driver. Also, a cutting-box wagon, in good order. Also, a set single harness. Terms cash in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RAILROAD AND GAS STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, May 4, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

200 shs. 7th Ward R.R. Co.	1,000 U. S. 6-20 Bonds.
71 shs. Yonk's Gas Lt. Co.	300 shs. Man. Gas Light Co.
45 shs. 6th-av. R.R. Co.	15 shs. N. R. R.
10 shs. 3d-av. R.R. Co.	2,000 shs. Man. Gas Lt. Co.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of our new store, No. 36 Liberty-st., near Broadway, a pair of splendid black horses, long tails and manes, 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, good steady travelers; sold only for want of use. They can be seen at the stable of C. Lawrence, 16th-st., near 6th-av., until day of sale.

A. J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 47 East 22d-st., (Park), between 2d and 3d avs., one piano of splendid tone and finish; cost $500; three parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, rockers, looking-glasses, mahogany and maple chairs, tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and everything that belongs to a first-class house.

FORECLOSURE SALE—TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock, the house and lot No. 265 West 32d-st.; will rent for about $1,400, and sampled by Hamilton Nesbitt. EVARTS, SOUTHMAID & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 2 Hanover-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BILLIARD TABLE. A slate bed, in excellent condition, with balls, cues, &c., complete, to be sold at auction at No. 109 West 14th-st., THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

A. B. CONVE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, ETC.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 109 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the whole of the elegant and superior household furniture contained in said dwelling-house, consisting in part of extra large French plate mirrors, parlor suites in green broadcloth, sofas, chairs, lounges, marble-top tables and mantel ornaments, carved bed, Pierpoint, painted, and other mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, feather beds, mahogany marble-top washstands, china, crockery, and glass ware, &c.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE IN LOUISIANA.

W. H. BUNNELL, office No. 19 Gasiret-st., New-Orleans, agent for the purchase and sale of sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana, and real estate in the City of New-Orleans.

The unexhausted nature of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, with the present and long-to-be-continued high prices of cotton and sugar, present great inducements for the capitalist to invest in these Louisiana plantations. Meanwhile, the enhancing value of the real estate of the city offers daily opportunities for profitable investments. Refers to Francis P. Sage, Esq., Wm. C. Atwater, Esq., and Robert L. Case, Esq., New-York.

A DOUBLE HOUSE.
EXTRA LOT AND STABLE.
FOR SALE on 34th-st., Murray Hill, near 6th-av.
PRICE $100,000.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—600 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms. Excellent light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 155th-st.; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, and pure, easy water; a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of THE SALE at the Land office on the property, corner of 142d-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 876 ACRES—ONE of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, lots on the 34 miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Saranac Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $30 to $40 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other timber body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill, and shingle machine of common order, four dwellings and two barns. This perfect lot is for $20 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York; or for well-located lots in cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 208 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR ENLARGING.—Your attention is invited to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the plans before locating elsewhere. Lease for a term. Very favorable terms. For particulars apply to GOODELL & REDFIELD, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES IOWA LANDS OF THE Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, lying between the Iowa and the Mississippi Rivers. A premium was paid for the privilege of selecting these lands. Their are of the best quality, and adjacent to the Dubuque and Pacific Road. To farmers or others wishing to emigrate West, they will be sold for approved securities, on very favorable terms and on long time, or will be exchanged for first-class property near New-York. Apply to

W. L. BARNES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., A PARTIALLY furnished cottage house, situated on Passaic Heights; lot 82x200; grounds prettily laid out, with terraced front, flower beds, &c.; garden, for the Summer, made, and a choice variety of young fruit trees planted. The house is new, and built in the best manner, containing 10 rooms; location and accessibility unsurpassed; but five minutes' walk from depot; trains leave almost hourly for Jersey City Ferry, foot of Chambers-st. Possession immediate. Price, with furniture, $4,500; part on bond and mortgage. Apply to

D. H. TRUMBULL, No. 124 Front-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, brick basement, with attached, fully finished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds tastefully laid out. For one week, Apply on the premises, to J. M. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS situated on the first range of the Palisades, commanding a most magnificent view of the Hudson, Staten Island, the Bay, and surrounding country, within twenty minutes' ride of New-York by horse railroad. Price, $1,200 each; the lots are improved, with 6 foot cellar dug, and considerable gravel and stone built, wall and cistern built, with plenty of rain water. Inquire of W. M. CHASE, 1,856, Palisade-av., opposite Barclay-st., West Hoboken, New-Jersey.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey; 3 good farms; 4 of them not to be excelled within the State; located within 30 minutes' walk of the railroad depot; these farms are from 85 acres up to 200 acres; good large houses and outbuildings on every one of them; also, a large number of good farms; also, house and lots building sites, &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., with five to six acres of land covered with fruit and shade trees, and having about five hundred feet of water front, with conveniences for salt water bathing and boating; view of the Sound and surrounding country very fine; the house, stables, and outbuildings are large, and all in first order; rent every year to a responsible family, and within ten minutes' walk of the drawbridge, where all railroad trains stop. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. TIFFANY, No. 46 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This premier hotel, situated on Pennsylvania-av., with the furniture, will be sold on accommodating terms; the house is well arranged, abounds with every convenience and comfort, and altogether is the most celebrated Summer resort on the shore, and affords a splendid opportunity for an enterprising man to make money. Apply to

D. F. GLENN, No. 135 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a large brick mansion, water through out, with fourteen acres of land, choice fruits and fine shade trees. Location near the water, and views finest on the Hudson. Access by boats several times a day; also, by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, inquire of S. G. GILLIS, Cornwall, N. Y., or of A. J. ROE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Terms, $1,500 per rent, $600 per annum. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 236 Broadway.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one-half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 21st to 22d-sts., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co. For sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 23 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A WELL-built house with all the modern conveniences; five minutes' walk from the North Orange depot, on Day-st.; a good stable on the premises; the house is in thorough order; part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., New-York Observer Office, No. 37 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. Paulding, at Hyde Park, for sale; one of the most beautiful on the Hudson River; about 40 acres; large mansion house, two cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 9 Wall-st., or to J. M. PAULDING, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ESSEX, CONN., A COUNTRY seat, consisting of about nine acres of land, well laid out fruit and shade trees, &c.; house large and comfortable, 40x45 feet, with piazzas all around; fine view of the Connecticut River and valley. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 102 Franklin-st.; lot 25 feet by 100. The building is a substantial one, and it could be advantageously altered into a store. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

E. M. MEIGS, Jr., No. 81 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—House No. 441 (new No. 499) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, consisting of new house containing all the modern improvements; carriage-house, barn, and 20 acres of land, situated at Ramapo Neighborhood, New Jersey. The location is splendid, and distant from New-York only 1 mile, and the Southern boundary of New-Jersey. The house is within three minutes' walk of the long Apply to ALEX. DOUGLAS, Box 6,811 Post-office, N. Y.

$2,200—FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, IN Newtown, L. I., near the depot, a cottage, ten rooms, well, cistern and cellar, with acre of land, shrubbery and fruit; ten trains daily on New-York and Flushing Railroad; time 45 minutes to City Hall. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Preston, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to ROWE & DOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-story frame house 22 by 32, with a large conservatory and veranda on two sides, situated on an eminence, just outside and overlooking the Village of Catskill, commanding a magnificent view of Catskill Mountain, Hudson River. Apply to S. DRAPER, No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late R. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; 105 feet wide on Sycamore-st. and 95 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about 2½ acres; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden, one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200. N. G. JOSTER, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to P. C. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stables, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to

E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence situated in Poughkeepsie, just outside the city, containing fifteen acres, divided into lawn and garden. Abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and lofty shade trees. House modern-built, and contains 10 rooms. Apply to J. S. CROUSE, Bank of Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house and about two acres of land, finely located, in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The house is filled in with brick, heated by water furnace; has stable, &c.; fine view and very healthy location. Apply at No. 152 Nassau-street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT YONKERS—House with seven rooms, good location and view; 15 rooms, gas throughout; five minutes from depot; shade, shrubbery, &c., in good order. Address ROOM No. 6, No. 89 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NO. 32 WEST 30th-st., a full-sized house, brown-stone, just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, 34th-st., corner 1st-av.

MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND 7TH-AV.—Parcels of lots, in the immediate vicinity of the reserve park, for sale, at reasonable prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, large stable, 5 acres of land, situated on west bank of Lake Mohegan, 4 miles east of Peekskill; price $5,000. Apply to S. INGERSOLL, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON Orange Mountain; house and stable both built of stone; price $35,000. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHed cottage in the country, 13 miles from New-York, on the East River; half a mile from depot; is one of the most desirable river places within 40 miles of the City. The cottage has parlor, dining-room, kitchen and four bedrooms; a stable, gardener's house, horse, with plenty of fruit. Rent $300. Those hiring it will have to keep the present gardener at $300 per year. Inquire of F. C. BULKLEY, Jessney-court, Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE City of Bridgeport, Conn.; the house is located on Golden Hill, is in perfect order, has water and gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, and is a most desirable residence every way. Rent $1,000 per year; it will be rented for six months, or one or more years. For particulars inquire of L. W. WINCHESTER, No. 74 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; has two water batteries, new, and heating apparatus in the house; has 14 rooms, and is for rent; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,000. Address E. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT STATEN ISLAND TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR.—Located on Bard-av., within a few minutes' walk of Snug Harbor Landing. This is an elegant place, completely furnished; grounds finely laid out, with a great variety and abundance of fruit and vegetables. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE Neck, 23 miles from New-York, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the Monarone Station Depot. There are three acres of ground, good kitchen garden, plenty of fruit, &c.; stable, chicken-house and outbuildings. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 28 Centre-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 22 acres of ground, two cottages and outbuildings, at New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; it is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 100 rooms, and is well suited for an academy, seminary or hotel; or part will be sold. Apply to C. JENKINS, East River Bank, No. 630 Broadway.

FOR RENT—AT SHREWSBURY, A FEW MINutes' walk from a depot of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, a house with 12 rooms, carriage-house, stables, garden and large lawn, with a variety of small fruits. The place has recently been put in complete repair. Inquire of B. C. PARKER, near the depot, Rent $300.

TO LET IN STAMFORD—ON STRAWBERRY Hill, for the Summer, a stone house, furnished, stone stable; six acres of land; large garden, well stocked with fruit trees of all kinds; large situation is unrivaled; one mile from station; commanding a fine view of the Sound, the villages and surrounding country. Apply to Rev. J. LUCE, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—WITHIN FORTY MINUTES OF NEW-York, a small house, with three acres, lawn and kitchen, garden, stable, &c. House contains eight pleasant rooms; good attic, and cellar under the whole; excellent spring water and fine shade. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 7 East 13th-st., building of School of Design; or ALFRED KEENE, Esq., Bellerville, N. J.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, IN HAMILTON Park, several new houses, ready for occupancy May 15; containing gas and all modern conveniences; 20 feet square, beautifully situated; view unsurpassed; within 10 minutes' walk of Ferry. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—For the Summer—located near Warburton-av., with fine views, near the river, where there is good bathing, boating, &c. Rent, $300 per month. Stable can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT, ON Canal-st., near Broadway, with or without STEAM POWER; one to fifteen horse. Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 109 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH EVERY MODERN convenience, for six months, a handsome large house in one of the best and most airy situations on Murray Hill, in 37th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with two stables, garden, carriage-house, shrubbery, 1½ miles from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; situation elevated, healthy, commanding. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—WITH EVERY MODern convenience, for six months—A handsome large house in one of the best and most airy situations on Murray Hill, in 37th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS or one year, a good house and four acres of land, with barn, garden, choice fruit, &c., beautifully situated, at Englewood, Perth Amboy. D. H. OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I.—FOR the Summer, a first-class residence, furnished. Apply to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or on the premises, to D. T. KISSAM.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWO COMmodious houses fronting the river. Inquire of C. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Upper story, No. 42 Duane-st.; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam heating machine.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 95 PRINCE-ST., WILL BE put in complete order for a boarding-house, or altered for business purposes. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or to J. MASON, No. 514 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NO. 806 NEXT TO GRACE CHURCH.—The Concert Room in Dodworth Hall, for day or evening, for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINE, No. 8 Beekman-st.

COAL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COAL AND WOOD yard, long established, and doing a good business. Address with real name, COAL BUSINESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, also soups, game, pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; a first-class baker. Can give the best of City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 12 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a Protestant, a situation as first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; is a good operator upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, or would like to sew and assist in the care of grown children; is competent to teach them the rudiments of the English language. Apply at No. 52 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; she is fully competent to fill the situation, and can be highly recommended by the family she refers to but with whom she has lived several years. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 130 West 30th-st., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook—is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or laundress; is capable in either capacity; no objection to the country for the Summer months; prefer living in one family. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; has four years' City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 orange-st. Inquire at No. 210 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to take country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 265 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress; has no objection to the country; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 206 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, and would assist in minding children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 128 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; or as chambermaid and nurse; three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 328 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as good plain cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter; have the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 148 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, competent as nurse and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 91 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; is a good baker and can go South if required. City or Brooklyn; wages, $8. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook, chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 443 3d-av., near 32d-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country; references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Apply opposite No. 13 East 27th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., room over coach-house.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or two or three gentlemen's washing. Inquire at No. 119 East 20th-st., near 3rd-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 411 34-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, to cook, and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Call at No. 54 West 43d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 34th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, over the bakery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and assist with the children; good City reference. Call at No. 1,571 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Wonder: A Woman Keeps A Secret

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Handy Andy—Masepa.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Cosmic Soggar.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Arabian Giant, Fireman, Giants, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., to all hours; Fiord of Cunjo's Cave; Harmonic, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Warbler, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Magic Art.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$3 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year... 12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....20 00

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....35 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 50; Semi-Weekly, $2 50.

Postage Stamps may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

Persons wishing to get up Clubs of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their matter as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from the Army of the Potomac still represents everything as quiet, though the troops are in a favorable position, and in excellent spirits. The rain storm of Monday had softened the roads, but they would soon be dry again.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived at Annapolis Monday morning, from City Point, with 34 paroled officers and 304 men. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them was admitted to the hospital. One hundred and fifty of them had to be carried from the boat on stretchers and cars. Their looks and words abundantly show that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or nourishment.

A dispatch to the Chicago papers, dated at the mouth of the Red River, April 30, states that Gen. Banks' army has fallen back to Alexandria without fighting. The gunboat fleet is at the same place, above and some below the falls. The Red River is low and falling. The Ouachita and Tensas are filling from Lake Providence.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Scotia* at this port yesterday, we have two days's later news from Europe, her advices being down to April 24. The Garibaldi excitement in England had culminated in an outburst of indignation from the common people, at what they allege to be an attempt on the part of the nobility to drive Garibaldi from England because of political influences. The letter of our London correspondent sets forth very clearly the reasons why Garibaldi's presence in England just now should prove uncomfortable to the Government. Grave and dignified pens were out in cards to the effect that it was certainly the General's health which had so summarily shortened his visit, and Mr. Gladstone had announced in the House of Commons that the Government had no connection whatever with the cause of his sudden departure. Garibaldi would sail for Caprera April 25, in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht. The Conference had not yet done anything, owing to the absence of some of the German representatives, and stood adjourned to the 26th. The French press had received the news of the American resolution on the Mexican question, in various degrees of temper. The Government organs first ignored it, but when compelled to allude to it, affected to treat it as of no moment. The Liberal organs, however, commented freely on it, and pointed to it as an ugly feature for the French Government to contemplate when it guarantees French protection for Mexico for six years. Maximilian had sailed from Rome, with the blessing of the Pope. There was nothing new in the situation in Denmark. The King of Prussia was visiting his army, and congratulating the troops that stormed the works of Duppel. Preparations were making for pushing into Jutland.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, an ordinance sent in by the Comptroller, authorizing him to issue bonds pursuant to recent laws, was adopted. The issue will consist of six per cent. twenty-year bonds, to be entitled, "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds," $2,000,000; "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," $1,000,000; and "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," $946,700; all to redeem temporary bonds heretofore issued, and which are payable respectively on the 1st of June, 1st of August and 1st of September ensuing. The Comptroller also sent in a copy of the County Tax Law, with an ordinance making the appropriations as specified therein, which were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. The report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the first quarter of 1864 was submitted. The number of persons received in the various institutions under their charge during that period was 14,221; during the quarter there were 6,360 cases of sickness, 763 persons died, and at the close of March 6, 36 persons remained in their charge. The compensation of the legal adviser of the board (the Corporation Counsel) was fixed at $2,000 for the year—the usual amount—but the sum is required to be named yearly. A resolution complimentary to Mr. Blunt, for his services on the Recruiting Committee, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Stewart called attention to erroneous statements of current expenditures contained in a circular issued by the "Citizens' Association," and moved the appointment of a committee to report the expenditures on current account of each year for several past years. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Stewart and Purdy were appointed. Alderman Long was appointed Commissioner of McComb's Dam," or "Central Bridge," (over Harlem River,) vice James C. Willett, deceased. Adjourned to next Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday Mayor Gunther signed the New Court-house ordinance, authorizing a further issue building stock to the amount of $800,000, (making $2,000,000 in all for purchasing the ground of the City and constructing the building,) which is to run 20 years at 6 ₱ cent. interest. The ordinance was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on last Tuesday, in pursuance of an act passed by the Legislature April 19. The board, at the same meeting, referred to the Special Committee on County Court House the Mayor's message in regard to the prices of iron used in the construction of the building, with power to send for persons and papers and make an investigation of the matter. As this committee made the contract, and know all about it, they ought to be able to make an early report. The riot damages' indemnity fund is also increased by a special law, passed near the close of the legislative session, amending the former law by striking out the figure five and inserting nine, making the full amount authorized to be raised for this fund $1,900,000, instead of $1,300,000.

A meeting of prominent lady residents was held on Saturday last, in Washington, to form a "Non-importation Society." The constitution, as reported, contains this pledge, to be signed by all the members: "For three years, or the war, we pledge ourselves to purchase no article of apparel when American articles can possibly be substituted." Mrs. Senator Lane, Mrs. Spaulding, of Ohio, and others, took a leading part in the proceedings.

Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, of the Committee of Ways and Means, is seriously ill of typhoid fever, in this City. His failure to vote upon the Tax Bill having been noticed, the unfortunate cause of his absence should also be observed.

The Live Stock markets are moderately supplied with beeves this week. They number 3,900 cattle, 134 cows, 1,206 calves, 19,917 sheep and 13,823 hogs. The market at Forty-fourth-street opened dull on Monday, beef cattle selling at 1c. @3c. lower than quoted last week, though of a better quality. Butchers were slow to buy, but with the limited supply the stock was largely sold on that day. Extra steers sold at 17c., net weight; good cattle at 14½@16c., and light, rough oxen at 13c.@14c.... Sheep were in larger supply than last week, with little variation in price. The very best wool sheep sold at 10½c. ₱ lb.; good at 9½c.@10½c.; shorn at 8½c.@7½c.... Live hogs are lower. Sales not as quick as last week. Prime corn-fed selling at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., live weight.

Business at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, opened tamely and heavily, but closed rather briskly. Groceries were quiet. Petroleum was more active and dearer. Cotton was in demand, and advancing. Freights were somewhat brisker. Another meeting of commercial brokers was held at the Produce Exchange, but after some informal explanations and discussion, was adjourned to half-past one o'clock this afternoon. The Produce Exchange Company are about to enlarge the accommodations given to the Commercial Association, by merging into one the several rooms under the main business floor, and opening direct communication between both floors, by means of the broad stairs, within the building. This enlargement, now in progress, has been urgently needed for some time past.

The Stock Market partially recovered from its previous dullness on the Share list yesterday. The Railways were 1@2½ per cent. better than on Monday night. The sales of the new Government Loan '81-10s, were $471,000. Gold advanced ¼ per cent. in the afternoon; attributed to the *London Money news by the Scotia and to adverse* rumors as to the early movement of the Army of the Potomac.

The Copperhead Vote in Congress on the Tax Bill.

There is nothing like a test vote to fix real positions. It is the easiest thing in the world for a politician to hide his real ground under false colors, until the rub of a test vote comes; then you are sure to "spot" him.

Some of the Anti-Administration party, like Woon, Long and Harris, have unequivocally declared themselves against the war, and boldly encountered all the odium incident to that open opposition. But the larger portion have professed that they were in favor of the war, and that they combatted the Administration only because it did not better uphold the war. They have resented every imputation that they were seeking to break down the Administration in order to break down the war, and yet have worked systematically against the Administration, side by side with those who proclaim their supreme object to be peace at any price. On no one point have these loyal souls been more exercised than upon the failure of the Administration to secure the credit of the country, without which the war could never be prosecuted to a successful issue. For the last year they have ceaselessly rung the changes over the impending bankruptcy of the Government—bankruptcy which was sure to result from the immense disproportion between the revenues of the Government and its war expenditures. The time at last came when they were called upon to do something to reduce this disproportion. There was no possible way of effecting this but by increasing the revenues. Even the Copperheads themselves don't venture to pretend that if the war is to be waged at all, its scale, either in men or material, should be reduced. A tax-bill, adapted to yield a very large increase of revenue to the treasury, was reported to the House. It was based upon the principle of sparing the necessaries of life as much as possible, and taxing the luxuries. It would have been impossible to frame a bill, better deserving of the support of those who care for the interests of the body of the people. No amendment was offered, or could be offered, to the bill, by the Anti-Administration party in the House, materially changing its principle or its scope. The most that this party attempted to do was to make petty war upon some of its little details; and these the supporters of the Administration, when any good reason was shown, cheerfully modified. And yet, when the vote came to be taken on the passage of the bill, but a mere handful of the party sustained it. Of the fifty-two members who voted for Cox as Speaker, ostensible war men, but seven voted for the Tax Bill, viz.: Baldwin of Michigan, Cravens, English of Connecticut, Holman, Robinson, Steele of New-Jersey, and Winfield; and of the twelve who voted for Dawson, only two, Bailey and Miller. Of the entire sixty-four who oppose the Administration, and yet profess to be for the war, only *nine*, all told, sustained the measure, without which an effective continuance of the war is impossible.

These votes completely expose the hollowness of the war-professions of the Cox and Brooks section of the "Democracy." They are votes which could not possibly be given by men who were at heart for the war. To withhold means for the prosecution of the war, is to oppose it. If done with false professions of friendship for the war on the lips, the original crime takes on a form of meanness that forces every honorable man to despise as well as hate. We say unhesitatingly that the bold, square, unflinching opposition of Fernando Wood and Alexander Long to this war, their unqualified declaration that it is wrong in principle and *fruitless in purpose, is a thousand times* more *respectable* than the simulated *friendship for* the war of this other set of Copperheads, under which every artifice is practised to clog and defeat the war. It is as much more respectable as an open enemy is more respectable than a stealthy assassin.

This crew would wince for very shame, if they were not too shameless to wince for anything. Incessantly have they attacked the Administration for attempting to support the war by paper and not by taxes. The Administration at last applies for taxes, and in *the roundest measure too. But these* gentry neither help the friends of the Government to pass the measure, nor do they undertake to frame a substitute measure of their own. They either vote against the bill, or dodge it. But do these men take the people to be fools? Do they imagine that it is not understood what this avoidance of providing these supplies means? Is your plowman who starves your horses in favor of your crop? Is your engineer who bars out all fuel in favor of your voyage? Just as much so as the men who withhold all revenues for the war are in favor of the war.

It is all a contemptible mockery, and the people know it. These votes against the revenue bills mean nothing but hostility to the war; and they will have to be met on that ground only when the new elections come. Of course, the motives of these men are intelligible enough. They know that the vast majority of the people are devoted to the war, and that they could have no chance of power unless they professed a similar devotion. Their study is to make this devotion plausible, and yet give it some form that shall not advantage the Administration. It is not a very difficult task, so long as they are not called upon for anything more than words, because words can very easily be moulded to any shape, and are quite as available for deception as for truth. So far as their rhetorical accomplishments go, a great many of these Copperhead politicians have been apt scholars of the French diplomatist who taught that "Words are given to conceal thoughts." But votes are not quite so flexible. They can't, like words, play about a subject at all, but are apt to *strike straight up and down, right through its core. These test votes upon the means of* supporting the war, are test votes upon the war itself. There is no possible escape from that. The Cox and Brooks faction may as well accept the fact now as ever, and assume their true peace colors. It is the rankest folly in the world for them to imagine that they can make anybody believe they are war men in the face of such votes as they are now giving. Let them go bodily over, bag and baggage, to the side of Wood and Long, to the front of Davis and Lee. The loyal millions are not afraid of all combined, so that they know where all stand.

Now for Household Economy.

The Railway inflation is arrested. The Mining bubble has been pricked. The gambling operations in Wall and William streets have been cut down to the ordinary business of the regular Stock Exchange Board. These ways to sudden fortune have been made harder and dearer than of late. Their lines are not so pleasant. Calmer counsels must return not only in this quarter, but to the Produce Exchange and to the Grocery and Dry Goods interests, in which, we are sorry to say, the spirit of inordinate speculation is (or has been for the last few months) as rife as in Stock circles. They are now met, so far as Foreign merchandise is concerned, with an increased Tariff, adding one-half to the previous rates of duty. They expect, of course, to mark up their goods accordingly. It will not be their fault if speculation is not kept up and advanced on this pretext. But it will be the fault of household consumers if they succeed. The speculators in Grain and Flour and Provisions, on the Produce Exchange and the leading markets of the West, who, under the pretext of an inflated currency, have forestalled in a large measure the regular export demand, besides inflating prices to home consumers, are met by the opening of the Canals and by reduced Money facilities for accomplishing these quick fortunes out of the prime necessities of life. They will doubtless persevere, because Gold keeps up. They may possibly succeed, but it will be the fault of household consumers if they do. In like manner the great Coal Corporations, who have recklessly advanced the price of labor upon themselves, because they could pay it by forcing up the price of coal upon the community, will no doubt persevere in their speculations, if only to keep good an extravagant market for their shares; but even here, household consumers may hold a salutary check, and the steam lines and steam ferries work on light stocks throughout the Summer and Fall months.

Does any one seriously doubt that household economy can work reform and reduction in prices? Look to the recent defeat of the butter speculation; to the upsetting of the ten cents stage fares; to the hesitation in the cattle markets; to the prevalent use of cheaper meats and fless of them; and to the movement just initiated by the ladies connected with the Metropolitan Fair, for discouraging the extravagant use of foreign silks, laces, &c. These are all encouraging, if not indubitable proofs of what has been and may be done. Our present purpose is to suggest and earnestly urge that they be immediately extended to what is called staple foreign merchandise. The occasion of the new tariff is not only appropriate but the circumstances of the import trade make it urgent that no more sugars, teas, coffees, fruits, spices, &c., be used or purchased in advance, than will reasonably serve the current wants of every family, whether rich or poor or in moderate circumstances. The rich should set the example; the other classes, already pressed in many cases by necessity, will not be slow to follow it.

The circumstances of the import trade referred *to*, are that vast *quantities of these goods* have been hastened to this market to anticipate the new tariff. Fourteen millions in gold value, exclusive of duty, have been entered in the last fortnight. Half as much more has been suddenly withdrawn from bond of the previous importation, and all thrown on the market at the *old* rates of duty, with the calculation that consumers can be made to pay an advance equal to the change in the new rates, which must be borne by the succeeding importations—tens of millions of which are already afloat or in preparation *for shipment from Europe and the Indies.* The importers or consignees of the latter expect, of course, to add the additional duty upon the consumers, and still keep good to themselves old prices and old profits. Such calculations ought to be defeated, in the present state of the country, and will be, if our people moved by a common impulse, only pull together *for earnest household economy.*

Grant's Plans.—Now that the public are so completely in the dark as to the military programme to be carried out in Virginia—now that they are not only ignorant as to plans, but even as to actual movements, so that it is impossible for them to get up their own plans, or even to speculate intelligently, we look with interest to the rebel journals for news of our army movements and for speculations as to the significance of these movements and what they may portend. A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, from Lee's lines a few days ago, speculates as follows:

"The commonly received opinion that Grant will attack Gen. Lee in front and in his fortifications is erroneous. He will seek to turn the flank of our army, and his policy is, evidently, to retain his present position until his organization and equipment be thoroughly accomplished, and then, by suddenly unfolding his strategy, to surprise Gen. Lee. He may march rapidly and without announcement either to some point of crossing the Rapidan or Rappahannock, or to Port Republic, thence to Staunton, thence to Lynchburgh. I think an attempt to flank on the East the more probable; his army crossing at some of the lower fords of the Rappahannock. This, however, is all conjecture, and but the echo of Washington gossip.

There is yet no indication of any move in the direction of Fredericksburgh, unless the fact that the telegraph road from Occoquan to Alexandria being repaired by the Yankees may be so regarded."

This rebel writer further announces that *Grant's army will be ready to advance in ten* days from the time of his writing, which would make the day of movement Saturday next. But the rebels know very little, after all.

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Edwin Booth commenced a short season of performances here last night. The house was, of course, crowded. It is gratifying to know that it is always so when this fine artist performs. The seats were all filled, and filled with that peculiarly calm, contemplative, intellectual audience that Mr. Booth invariably summons to his assistance when he delineates a Shakespearean character—an audience which we may here add is totally different to any congregation of lunatics that a sensation play can or ever will command. The play was "Hamlet," in which Mr. Booth is without an equal. It is impossible to witness his fine impersonation of the Prince without perceiving at once how thoroughly the nature as well as the intellect of Mr. Booth has yielded to and absorbed the conspicuous manifestations and reticent meanings of this most difficult *rôle*. There is no impassable gulf between the settled melancholy of the first act and the unsettled tribulation of the last. They both exhibit a mental condition, acute and sensitive, yet kindly and easily overwhelmed. We know of no actor who presents this temperament with so tender a fidelity, and, in fact, have never seen it preserved intact except by Mr. Booth. It is clearly revealed in his grand scene with the ghost, and remains in a shattered and increasingly pathetic form to the end. The fault with most artists is that they elaborate certain conspicuous portions of their parts, and ascend so many mountains of rhetoric that they have naturally to descend to swampy flats of common-place, and so become either exhaustive or dreary. Mr. Booth avoids these extremes, and treads the steady elevations of poetry with the conscious calmness of the mountain guide, who sees all that is sublime, yet knows how to avoid that which is fatal.

The minor parts were, with an exception, well sustained by the members of the company, which we are glad to see has been materially strengthened for the occasion. To-night Mr. Booth appears in his great part of *Richelieu*, in the play of that name.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Simmons, a distinguished magician from the other side, made his first appearance here on Monday night, and inaugurated —at all events—a new season of cleanliness in a house which, since Mr. Wallack's time, has been execrable in this respect. The matter of Mr. Simmons's entertainment is better than the manner in which the gentleman presents it. He is undoubtedly an executive artist of high rank, but he lacks the facility that many others possess, of easily and gaily hiding the art exhibited. Hence it happens, that Mr. Simmons's "talk" is sometimes strained and not always elegant, and is evidently talk for a purpose. Beyond this it must be admitted that he performs some of the most wondrous feats that have ever been attempted, and with a degree of success that places him at once in the formost rank of magicians. He was warmly applauded on the opening night, but the audience that paid him this compliment was rather unruly. A number of boys seemed to have been emancipated for the moment from the wholesome discipline of the rattan which restrains them in the theatres on the eastern side of the City, and gave unbridled license to their tongues, and ruled uninterruptedly the plaudditory part of the evening. Mr. Simmons will give his entertainment every night until further notice. The theatre presents an extremely cheerful look, and has evidently been redecorated at great expense.

The Hippotheatron.—Spalding & Rogers' great Ocean Circus company terminated a week of brilliant business at this establishment on Saturday evening. This week there is an entire change of programme, several new artists appearing. The admirers of hippodramatic and gymnastic art are promised many new feats of thrilling interest, a new equestrian spectacle, introducing the entire company, and the advent of the celebrated equestrienne, Mme. Caroline, and her highly educated *ménage* horse *Gen. Scott*, whilst those great rivals of the Hanlons, the Rollands Brothers, announce their intention of executing some still more daring feats on the aerial trapeze.

The Election in Atchison, Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Atchison, Kan., Tuesday, May 3.

The city election came off yesterday. John M. Crowell was elected Mayor by 285 majority. Crowell is a strong Lincoln man, and is very popular in northern Kansas. G. W. L.

Weather at St. John's.

St. John's, N. F., Tuesday, May 3.

The coast is jammed. Wind east. The seal fishery, beyond doubt, is a total failure.

The Belgian at Father Point.

Father Point, Tuesday, May 3.

The steamer *Belgian*, for Quebec, passed here this evening. News anticipated.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$33,131,700
Loans and Discounts	71,370,600
Specie	6,942,800
Due from other Banks	15,895,800
Due to other Banks	14,206,600
Deposits	21,461,500
Circulation	15,197,000

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet—Everything Ready—Troops in Fine Spirits—Deserters from the Enemy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

Mr. E. A. Paul sends the following to this bureau:

All is quiet with the Army of the Potomac to-day; everything is in readiness, however, for a movement at the proper moment. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to advance against the enemy under their new Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Burnside's command is in a favorable position. The Fourteenth New-York Battery had a slight skirmish yesterday while going to the front. The men employed in the construction department, and all other supernumerary help, is being sent to the rear as fast as possible.

Deserters from the enemy's ranks cross the Rapidan daily. All agree that Lee is making extensive preparations to meet Gen. Grant there. People also profess to believe that Richmond is being evacuated.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th ult. says:

"If we hold our own in Virginia until Summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if its means are employed—energy and consistency, and this is the last year of the war, whichever wins."

The *Enquirer* of the 30th says: "A company has been organized with a capital of $10,000,000, of which $1,500,000 have been paid in. It declines disclosing the condition of the enterprise, but says the company aspires to grand results. It will have a fleet at least, and there is now every prospect of success."

Lowe's speech is published in the Raleigh *Conservative*, and is spoken of as bold and manly, and as one of the most remarkable speeches that has been delivered in Yankeedom.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) *Daily Intelligencer*, of April 22, we extract the following telegraphic dispatches:

THE DEFEAT OF BANKS.

Mobile, Wednesday, April 20.

Western dispatches report that a battle took place at Mansfield, La., on April 8.

Banks was defeated, with a loss of eight thousand. Gen. Kirby Smith captured thirty-five guns, two hundred wagons and two thousand prisoners.

The Federals admit a defeat.

Gens. Mouton and Polignac were severely wounded.

Banks is surrounded on the Little Missouri, and is awaiting reinforcements.

DASH ON FORT HUDSON.

Mobile, Wednesday, April 20.

Col. Powers, with two hundred men, dashed into Port Hudson on the 7th, and captured one gun and eighteen prisoners.

The Yankees admit a loss of ninety.

Powers' loss, three wounded.

THE FORT PILLOW AFFAIR.

Richmond, Wednesday, April 20.

Gen. Forrest's official dispatch, announcing the capture of Fort Pillow, has been received at the War Department.

Five hundred out of seven hundred men composing the garrison were killed. All the officers were killed. Gen. Forrest's loss, twenty killed and sixty wounded.

THE CASUALTIES AT PLYMOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of April 29.

The official returns of casualties in Kemper's Brigade, in the fight at Plymouth, show five men killed, and forty-five wounded; in Reid's Artillery Battalion, one officer wounded, three men killed and twenty-four wounded. Returns from the other troops engaged had not been received on yesterday.

YANKEE DESERTERS RETURNING NORTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer of April 29.

Twenty-one Yankee deserters who have been loading about on parole, finding the police kept too vigilant an eye on them, and taking warning by the example made of several of their kind for their favorite occupation, garroting, have returned to headquarters, and been transferred to Libby Prison, to be exchanged, at their own request, as prisoners of war. On yesterday, twenty-two were booked for Salisbury, with the option of remaining and being sent to the Libby Prison for exchange. Seven of the number (who are included in the above twenty-two) chose the alternative, and were transferred.

REMOVAL OF THE CABINET OFFICES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 28.

The removal of several branches of the Cabinet departments to the South produces numerous vacancies in the battalion composed of clerks and other employes of the Government.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Dayton, Friday, April 29.

A large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, attacked the pickets on the Ringgold road this morning, capturing ten and wounding several. The pickets retreated nearly to Tunnel Hill, when they were met by reinforcements, and turned upon the Yankees, and, after a short engagement, drove the enemy back. The loss on either side is small, and the affair is regarded simply as a reconnoissance to discover our position. The enemy was also reported moving out slowly from Cleaveland, yesterday, in the direction of Clay.

Dalton, Wednesday, April 27.

Brownlow's Yankee Cavalry, 500 strong, dashed into Spring Place this morning, but, beyond the capture of one citizen, effected nothing. This was nothing more than a reconnoissance of a route by which the enemy will advance.

FROM TRANS MISSISSIPPI.

Mobile, Thursday, April 28.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Senatobia, April 27, says that correspondents who have seen the officers at Vicksburgh, state that several engagements in Louisiana resulted in a complete Federal defeat; the federal General Smith saved Banks' army from destruction, and that the subordinate officers are very indignant against Banks.

A great conspiracy has been discovered in the Western States, and Crawford County, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

THE RESPONSE FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

The One Hundred Days' Men of Ohio.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, May 3.

The National Guards of Ohio mustered yesterday in response to the Governor's call for one hundred days' men. Out of 466 companies, all but 49 have reported, giving 35,000 men for active duty. The whole number will reach nearly 40,000 men, ready at a moment's notice, for the field. The four regiments of this city turned out nearly 2,000 men, fully armed and equipped.

Released Union Prisoners—Their Sad Condition.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 3.

The *American's* special Annapolis letter says:

"The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived at the Naval Academy wharf yesterday morning, from City Point, with 34 paroled officers and 304 men. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them were admitted to the hospital. One hundred and fifty of them had to be carried from the boats on stretchers and cars. Their looks and words abundantly show that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or nourishment. Among the officers in Col. Ross, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, who was the chief-engineer of the tunnel by which so many of our officers escaped in February last, he having been recaptured.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, May 3.

The steamer *O. L. Clarke*, from Port Royal, has arrived. She reports: On the 1st inst., off Frying-pan Shoals, spoke gunboat *Vicksburgh*, cruising for blockade runners. The *Vicksburgh* reported as follows: Captured on the 30th ult. the schooner *India*, loaded with palm-oil and sugars, evidently for Wilmington; also, chased a side-wheel steamer on the same day, but lost her that night.

The propeller *Armitage Bradley* was driven on to the wreck of the gunboat *Whitehall*, in Hampton Bay, during the gale last night, and filled with water.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. K. Foster, Albany; Hon. A. S. Diven, Elmira; Col. J. B. Finley, Kittanning, Pa.; and Lieut.-Col. H. E. Norse, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. T. W. Lockwood, Detroit, and Capt. J. T. Miller, New-Orleans, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. A. Paterson, Key West; Col. Olcott, U. S. Army; and L. B. Shreve, Yale College, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Van Santvoord, Albany; J. S. Dunlop, Boston; Major Lee, U. S. Army; B. Greenough, Maine; and A. S. Sumner, Albany, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

The Fourth Auditor's Office distributed $600,109 of prize money and settled 2,500 prize claims during the month of April.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Col. Baker, secret agent of the War Department, was summoned before the Treasury Investigating Committee to-day, to testify in regard to the transactions of Clark in the Currency Printing Bureau. Charges against Clark have reference more to immoral and indecent practices on his part, rather than to dereliction in office, although rumors of an over-issue in fractional currency are afloat.

THE BLAIR CONTROVERSY.

A number of Senators met in caucus to-day, to agree upon a united course in regard to the restoration of Frank Blair to his command in the army. They decided to support a resolution refusing to recognize Gen. Blair as Major-General in the military service, and to recommend his dismissal from said service, on the ground that he holds his commission in violation of law.

THE QUORUM OF THE SENATE.

The present rule of the Senate, requiring a quorum to consist of a majority of all the Senators from all the States, was altered to-day so that a majority of Senators from States represented may constitute a quorum.

THE TARIFF BILL.

As soon as the Appropriation Bills are disposed of, the Ways and Means Committee will take up the Tariff Bill, which will be about Thursday next.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

There is a disposition on the part of the House Post-office Committee to cut down very materially the price for carrying the overland California mail as fixed by the Senate. The House will probably adhere to the old schedule prices.

THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Banks, in official dispatches to the War Department resolutive to the Red River campaign, admits a surprise and reverse on the 9th of April, but claims that the battles on the 9th and 10th resulted in a terrible disaster to the rebels, and was, on the whole, a victory to our arms; the cost to the rebels in killed and wounded being greater proportionately than was ever suffered in any battle during the war.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Receipts of Internal Revenue during the month of April were upward of ten millions.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan to-day amounted to $1,183,000.

QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT.

The District of Columbia only requires twenty-two more men to complete all calls under the draft.

COLLISIONS.

The bill which has just become a law, fixing the rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water, will go into effect on the first of September. It is applicable both to the navy and mercantile marine. The same features have been adopted by England and France, and perhaps by other nations, and have thus become international. A new principle has been adopted by a recent law, namely, authorizing the Postmaster-General to refund to postmasters the sums of which they may have been robbed by Confederate forces or rebel guerrillas.

ADJOURNED.

The United States Court of Claims has adjourned till October, having disposed of all the cases ready for trial.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union,) reported from the Finance Committee the Army Appropriation Bill, as amended by the House, and asked that the Senate non-concur and request a committee of conference. Adopted.

SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Public Lands the bill for the disposal of coal lands and of town property in public domains, which provides for the survey and sale at coal land, at auction, at the minimum price of twenty dollars per acre; and for the survey of plots for cities in towns in lots of not more than four thousand two hundred feet, at the minimum price of ten dollars per lot.

THE QUORUM OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the following resolution: That a quorum of the Senate shall hereafter consist of a majority of the Senators present duly qualified.

Mr. Sherman said the House had decided that a majority of those elected constituted a quorum, and we should pass a similar rule. It was never intended that this Government should be broken up either by open secession or for want of a quorum. We had recently an example of the evil effect of the present rule, when at 5 o'clock, just as an important bill was about to pass, the Senate found itself without a quorum.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) opposed the resolution, as there would be more difficulty in finding a quorum then than now. The more the responsibility was divided the less it was felt.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) considered this the most important subject ever presented to the Senate, and he hoped, in order to allow it to be fully discussed, that it would be made the special order for to-morrow at 11½ o'clock.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to expedite and regulate the printing of public documents, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. It requires the accompanying documents of the department reports to go to the Joint Committee on Printing, be edited and portions rejected desirable for popular distribution, and bound in sheep with the reports and President's Message in one volume. It also provides for the sale of extra documents at cost.

LAND SALES IN WISCONSIN.

The joint resolution to pay the State of Wisconsin five per cent. of the land sales within her borders came up. Mr. Fessenden addressed the Senate in opposition thereto until the close of the morning hour.

THE PAY OF THE HUNDRED DAY TROOPS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating twenty-five millions of dollars for the pay of the one hundred day volunteers.

Mr. Hale, in deference to the feelings of his friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and of Military Affairs, who, with him, deem to consider the measure unwise and yet necessary in the present emergency, would waive his objections and perhaps vote for the bill. The bill was then passed.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Spragne, Wade, Wilkinson—14.

A BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to create a Bureau of Military Justice, and moved its adoption, proposing, as it does, that the Senate recede from its amendments limiting the pay of the Judge-Advocate-General to $4,000 per annum, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and the pay of two Assistant Judge-Advocates to $3,000 per annum, with the rank of Colonel.

After some debate, the question was taken on the motion to agree, and resulted ayes 18, noes 16, not within two of a quorum.

After some delay in fruitless efforts to get a quorum,

Mr. Grimes moved to adjourn. Rejected—ayes 19, noes 22.

Mr. Doolittle moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of Senators.

Mr. Collamer objected. It had never been the custom, and there was no use to send out to bring in absent Senators while those here were in the meantime leaving.

Some Senator suggested that the doors be locked.

Mr. Sherman, at 2¼ o'clock, moved to adjourn, which was carried, Ayes 17, Nays 15. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that on and after the 1st of May next the pay of privates in arms shall be increased from $13 to $16 a month, and of non-commissioned officers as follows: Corporals, $18; Sergeants, $20; Orderly Sergeants, $24; Sergeant-Majors, $26 per month; Clerks to Paymasters, $1,200 per annum, etc.

Mr. Schenck moved the previous question, and was about to explain the bill, when

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked his colleague to

withdraw the demand, so as to allow him to amend the bill, by increasing the pay of private soldiers to $16 per month, and to make it retroactive from the 1st of January, 1864. Even this would hardly be enough to keep pace with the increase in price of the necessaries of life for the families of the soldiers. His (Cox's) friendship for the cause of the Union rejoiced him in good faith.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, declined to comply, having been instructed by his Committee to urge the present bill.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, appealed to Mr. SCHENCK as he was Chairman of the Democratic Caucus and desired to offer that which that caucus had agreed to offer for the soldiers.

Mr. SCHENCK replied if the Democratic Caucus were more patriotic than the Union Caucus, they could vote down the motion for the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to explain the bill. Both the Senate and House have acted upon the proposition to equalize the pay of white and colored soldiers. The Committee on Military Affairs had principally confined themselves to the increasing of pay. In the course of his remarks he said it was proposed to amend a former law, so that officers may have leave of absence for causes other than sickness or wounds, without deduction of pay and allowance, and that the absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one year. The ration of 1861 is restored, making the deduction of $1 50 a month. This took away nothing essential to the soldiers' comfort and subsistance, and gave him supplies equal to any soldier in the world, and twice as much as those of JEFF. DAVIS. In the aggregate the Government will save considerable, while the soldier is paid five or six times as much in cash as the deduction in the increase of his pay.

The bill was passed unanimously, there being 135 yeas.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, and the House concurred in those appropriating $7,300,000 for the completion of sixteen screw steam sloops, $24,000,000 for the purchase and repair of vessels for the Western waters, and $3,000,000 for the purchase and charter of vessels for blockading purposes. The Senate struck out the appropriation of $135,000 for the purchase of land adjoining the Charlestown Navy-yard, and on the amendment, the Committee on Ways and Means recommended a non-concurrence.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved a reduction of the appropriation to sixty thousand dollars, showing that the was the value of the property last Autumn.

Mr. SARGENT explained the circumstances under which this subject came before the Committee on Ways and Means. The appropriation was recommended by all the Commandants who had been at the yard, by Admiral SMITH, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and by Secretary WELLES, who all consider the purchase of this property necessary for Government purposes.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) showed that the enlargement of the Charlestown Navy-yard had become necessary by the large increase of the navy.

The debate was continued, those who opposed the appropriation regarding it as a speculation.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment by a vote of 86 to 32.

The amendment concurred in the Senate's amendment providing that the money appropriated for the Naval Academy shall be applied for the support of any midshipman who shall not hereafter be appointed in strict conformity with law.

The House next considered the Senate's amendment providing that the Naval Academy shall be returned and redistablished at Annapolis before the commencement of the next academic year.

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. DIXON, of Rhode-Island, (Union,) said that on the breaking out of the rebellion, the Academy was removed to Newport by the Secretary of the Navy. The same authority which removed it restored it. The next academic year will commence in September, 1864, and if as soon as possible thereafter for his removal before that time, it would doubtless be done. Besides, the Naval Academy property at Annapolis was occupied by the War Department, which had declined to surrender it.

Mr. SARGENT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that Newport was a large and fashionable place, and with all its vices was no ill place for a young man. It is always better to have seminaries of learning in small villages, where there are but few temptations to vice. Annapolis is a small village, and just about the right size. By returning to Annapolis, the Government will save seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars a year.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill guaranteeing a republican form of government to the States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. PERHAM, of Maine, (Union,) professed his readiness to swing that rebellion as abolition and said that it was a hellish crusade. Instead of the party in power being responsible for the war, it was that party which had the control of the Government for sixty years. The Democratic party had clothed themselves with everlasting disgrace by conniving with President BUCHANAN'S declaration and acting upon it, that no power to coerce States has been delegated to Congress or to any department of the Federal Government. There never was a more disgraceful record than that made by the leaders of the Democratic party during the last few years. The rebellion was inaugurated under a Democratic Administration, with its patronage and consent, stimulated and encouraged by the promise of the aid of Northern Democrats, and now that either in the hope that the same party will come to its assistance. The course of the Democrats here was doing more for the rebellion than our defeats on the battle-field. While the Democrats hold President LINCOLN to a strict account and charge him with violations of the Constitution, they have no complaints to utter against the rebels who set the Constitution at defiance. They want to render him powerless to punish traitors. In conclusion Mr. PERHAM said that Slavery must cease with the last struggle of the rebellion.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) examined the provisions of the bill under consideration, and opposed it in general, according to his judgment. It was in violation and subversion of the fundamental principles on which the General and State Governments stand. The people could, according to the bill, enjoy civil and domestic institutions on the three conditions named, thus trampling under foot all the power of the States. The Federal Government has no right to interfere with the people in changing their Constitutions and making their laws. We can do nothing more than to guarantee a republican form of government, in accordance with the Constitution. He believed that the effect of the bill would be to crush out the loyal men of the States, and stimulate them to resistance. It was an invasion of the powers of the people of a State, which are inherent, and of which they cannot be lawfully deprived. Gentlemen should see, while seeking to preserve the Government, be influenced by feeling and prejudice. They should be guided by reason and justice. The question is not, how much the South have sinned, but what is wise and best for a happy and peaceful Union for both the North and the South, for history tells us that if we disregard the Constitution, submit to the grasp of power which holds the Union together, we will not only trample on the rights of the South, but the liberty of the North therefore. We will not save and restore the people of the land under the Government by trampling on the guarantees of the Constitution. Drive out the usurpers then, and the people will take care of their own States.

CORRECTION.

The name of SAMUEL J. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was erroneously printed in favor instead of in opposition to the bill equalizing the pay of colored troops and placing them on the same footing with white soldiers.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, obtained leave to record his vote in favor of the same measure.

The House then took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The bill guaranteeing a republican government to rebellious States being under consideration,

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said for years the argument was between Freedom and Slavery. The latter, being defeated, appealed to arms, and hence the bloody contest. He believed that there was sufficient power to crush the rebellion in the very end. Had JAMES BUCHANAN been in the Presidential Chair in the place of JACKSON, JOHN C. CALHOUN, instead of being an ex-disguished nullifier, would have been President of a so-called Confederacy, and if JACKSON had been in the place of BUCHANAN, JEFFERSON DAVIS would have been an extinguished Secessionist, instead of President of the Southern Confederacy. To save the Government it was necessary to destroy Slavery, and we must provide in the fundamental law, as proposed by the bill under consideration, that involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited and the freedom of all persons guaranteed. He did not believe that the rebels had ceased to be subject to the Government or that they were out of the Union. But no matter what laws might be passed by Congress, and acts done by the Executive respecting the States created or continued by treason, the recognition of a reorganized Government by both the Senate and House, and other departments, became necessary before they could be restored to their rights in the Union.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that not one less victory would have been won by our army if the President had not issued his proclamation, and if Congress had been dumb. Presidential proclamations and Congressional action had been clogs to victory. Our army had achieved successes in spite of them. As the Administration ignored the advice of Gen. MCCLELLAN, he had not a hope that his own counsels could arrest the acts of those in power. Having rejected that General's military plans, so they did his civil policy, which went hand in hand with it. But there was a higher authority to which he would appeal. The people, who were quick to detect imbecility and corruption, would listen to counsel. Though they might be misled for a time, the deception could not long continue. They would render justice to all, and to him whose splendid military services had been treated with base ingratitude, ignominy and disgrace. He condemned the acts of the President and Administration generally.

Mr. FRANKLIN WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he had carefully examined the bill and the speech of the Chairmain of the Select Committee (Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland,) to ascertain on what facts he predicated the assertion that the State governments had been overthrown. The gentleman had declared that there could be no republican State government which did not recognize Congress and the President and that the governments here denounced were but lazy governments existing. This was but an assumption and the theme of folly. The Confederate Constitution, in all its elements of republicanism, was an improvement on our own, because it more clearly defined the powers of the States. The people of the Southern States enjoyed more liberty to-day than we had for the last three years. North Carolina was openly opposing the Confederate Executive. What Northern State would dare to follow the example in respect to our own? Doubtless despotism existed at the South, as military authority was always repugnant to liberty. To impose on any people a government against their will would be the worst form of government. He further controverted the doctrine enunciated by the gentleman from Maryland, contending that whatever might be the condition of the country, the States remained. He proceeded to notice Mr. SUMNER'S former remarks, who had charged that he had recommended the secession of New-York. To this he replied that he did, on the 1st of January, 1861, in advance of the secession of any State, in a special message to the Common Council of New-York City, recommend that if the repeated wrongs and outrages of the State Legislature should be repealed on that City, that it should become a free City—not, however, independent of the Federal Government. Another charge was that he had made a speech at the great Union meeting, in April, 1861, and there declared himself to be a War Democrat; and the gentleman had added that he stood by his (WOOD'S) side on the platform, and had said: "You may call it an honor or dishonor, if you will." His (WOOD'S) participation in that meeting, however, was confined to an advocacy of raising money and troops to defend the Capital. He went no further than this. Of course, he was for maintaining the Union intact. He was so now; whilst the member from Ohio and his co-laborers in the cause of forcible negro emancipation were avowed Disunionists. It, said Mr. WOOD, that gentleman stood by my side, he spoke at the side of one who never fled ingloriously from the field of battle or ignominiously from the enemy. He stood by a man who never vilified or traduced the sainted JACKSON, and never eulogized the Jeffreys who fined JACKSON for interfering between patriots and traitors. He stood by a man who never, clothed with a little brief military authority, performed the acts of a despot, and interfered with the rights of two sovereign States. As to Gen. SUMNER'S resignation of his commission, he (WOOD) pledged himself that if he could not prove, were he opportunity offered, that there was a verbal understanding with the Secretary of War that he (SUMNER) could resume his commission at pleasure, he (WOOD) would resign his seat. He then replied to the other charges of Mr. SUMNER, and especially that implicating him with the New-York riots. The party in power, he said, had raised armies under false pretences, and had committed the grossest outrages against the Union and constitutional liberty ever perpetrated by despotism.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) after making an allusion to Mr. WOOD, said that RENNIE TOOMBS in telegraphing to the Mayor of New-York spoke of arms and not merchandise. This is a record which stands against the gentleman's assertion. The gentleman left New-York with riot and sedition hovering, that the friends might do their work. He then advocated the bill, although it was not exactly what he desired. The people of the South have not only abolished State Governments, but have established others, and we know the seat of the Confederacy is at Richmond. As to the territory it belongs to the Union for all time, and if he could he would drive the traitors to the Gulf beyond. He would do this with joy. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that these revolting States have the same rights only as alien enemies invading the land, and that they are not only traitors, but public enemies. These States are overthrown, and it is the duty of Congress to provide Governments for them when conquest is made, and it is our duty to make conquest by all means known to modern warfare, and within the limits of the nation.

The House at a quarter to eleven adjourned.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL WILKES.

He is Contenced to be Reprimanded and Suspended for Three Years.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Tuesday, May 3, 1864. }

GENERAL Order No. 53.—At the Naval General Court-Martial, recently convened in the city of Washington, Commodore CHARLES WILKES, of the Navy, was tried upon the following charges preferred against him by the department:

CHARGE 1.—Disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer while in the execution of his office.

CHARGE 2.—Insubordinate conduct and negligence or carelessness in obeying orders.

CHARGE 3.—Disrespect and disrespectful language to his superior officer whilst in the execution of his office.

CHARGE 4.—Refusal of obedience to the lawful General Order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

CHARGE 5.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and committed an offence made punishable by article eight of the articles adopted and put in force for the government of the Navy of the United States.

On each of these charges the accused was found by the court "guilty," and was sentenced in the following terms:

"And the court does hereby sentence the accused, Commodore CHARLES WILKES, to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended from duty for the term of three years."

The finding of the court in this case is approved, and the sentence confirmed.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which requires Commodore WILKES to be publicly reprimanded, I need hardly say more to an officer of his age and experience, than that the promulgation of such charges and of the decision upon them by a court, composed of officers of the highest rank in the navy, constitutes in itself a reprimand sufficiently poignant and severe to any one who may have desired to preserve an untarnished record in the service.

The department would gladly have been spared the unpleasant duty which has devolved upon it in this case, but the appeal made to the public by the accused, in a paper which the court has pronounced to be "of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, containing remarks and statements not warranted by facts," rendered it necessary for the department either to tolerate the disrespect and submit to unfounded aspersions, or refer the case to the investigation and decision of a court-martial.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

QUANTRELL'S MOVEMENTS.

Col. Phillips Gives Notice of His Advance.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, April 27.

The following telegram has just been received at Fort Leavenworth:

INDIAN BRIGADE, FORT GIBSON, Saturday, April 23.
To Major-Gen. Samuel K. Curtis, Commanding Department of Kansas:

I have already sent you two telegrams from Fort Smith that QUANTRELL was going to Kansas. He has gone up on Grand River by night marches.

I sent several columns in pursuit—I had only infantry to meet him—at daybreak, on Petoet Creek. It has rained hard for two days, and the rivers are rising. ADAIR, who had 200 men, had been driven across the Illinois River above Tallequah, and he had gone East, feeling himself about to be taken between the rivers.

QUANTRELL passed the Verdigris and Arkansas last night by forced marches. The rivers are up this morning. My scouts were on his trail at daybreak, twenty miles southwest, across the Arkansas River, again. I have a force there, under Capt. KAYMAN, that may meet him. We are suffering here for the trains. WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel Commanding.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—A laboring man, name unknown, was run over and instantly killed, last evening, by car No. 105, of the Third-avenue line. It appears that the man had some trouble with the driver of the car, JOHN FOSTER, who pushed or threw him off the car, which ran over and instantly killed him. The police of the Eighteenth Precinct arrested the driver and took him to the station-house. The body of deceased was conveyed to the Bellevue Dead-house. He was dressed in a brown sack, gray knit jacket, brown Kossuth hat, and heavy shoes. He had brown hair, and was about forty years of age.

To Advertisers.

We have completed arrangements which enable us to contract for advertising in the leading newspapers of the Canadas, both English and French, on the most advantageous terms.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Agents,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs, colds, pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

As the Weathercock
indicates every change of wind, so
GENIN'S COSMOPOLITAN HAT STORE
EVERY CHANGE OF FASHION,
in every department of the foreign and domestic
HAT TRADE.
It is the determination of the proprietor that everything which new the Fight, either in the plain or fancy departments of the business on either side of the water, shall be found in his establishment. Hence the variety of his stock is one its most marked and striking features. To-day there are on hand over one hundred styles—next week a hundred and twenty; for it is one of the rules of the store that nothing new in the line which may make its appearance in any quarter shall be unrepresented in the stock. Men of fashion, men of business, professional men, sportsmen, and travelers will find the assortment of Spring styles for gentlemen the most copious in the City; and of fancy hats for children, infants and young ladies the stock is sumptuous and varied beyond all precedent. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Removal.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
have removed from No. 351 Broadway, to
NO. 21 PARK-ROW,
Opposite the Astor House.
Jobbers and large buyers of Medicines, Perfumery, &c., will consult their interest by examining our immense stock, exclusively composed of this class of goods.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
P. S.—The initial "S" is omitted from our signature from May 1, 1864.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Gas the Cheapest Fuel.
USE EAGLE GAS-STOVES FOR
COOKING AND IRONING.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
Send for descriptive catalogue.
H. D. BLAKE, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 474 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture,
SLATER'S, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Removal.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines removed to No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous; or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,600 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families, by the day or week.

Dr. Rowe (late of No. 49 Concord-street, Brooklyn,) can be consulted as usual on Deafness, Catarrh, diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at his residence, No. 16 West 14th-st., 3 doors west of 5th-av., New-York. Hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses.—Dr. Kroes' Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable. Also, Elastic Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre-st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Supporters, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

PERT—HUSTED.—On Saturday, April 30, by Rev. Wm. A. Maybin, EDWARD B. PERT to Miss JULIA F. HUSTED, all of this City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

TIMPSON—PRATT.—On Monday, May 2, at the Church of the Resurrection, by Rev. E. D. Flagg, Mr. WILLIAM TIMPSON to Miss JULINE C., eldest daughter of Edward R. Pratt, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALDEN.—At Newburgh, Orange County, on Monday evening, May 2, MARY ANN, wife of Charles Alden, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Carpenter-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Steamer Alida Parsons, N. J., on Monday, May 2, SARAH M. BOSSOWE, daughter of the late Samuel Bossowe, M. D., of the City of New-York, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, this day, (Wednesday,) May 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Erie Railroad cars for Paterson leave New-York from the foot of Chambers-st., North River, at 11:45 A. M., and return at 4:30 P. M.

LEFFERTS.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, HORACE D. LEFFERTS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, from his late residence, Bedford, L. I.

PARSONS.—On Tuesday, May 3, Capt. RICHARD RAYNOR, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Co. G, Veteran Corps, Fourth Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of David Kilgore, corner Broadway and Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

STOWELL.—At Sauk City, Wis., on Tuesday, April 26, HENRIETTA M., wife of Luther C. Stowell, and eldest daughter of G. P. Nowell of this City.

THOMAS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, May 1, LUTHER G. THOMAS, M. D., son of Frederick S. Thomas, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 467 Broad-st., Thursday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, May 2, Miss MARY E., daughter of John F. and Mary J. Williams, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents in Keap-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

WORTMAN.—At Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, May 3, DENIS WORTMAN, M. D.

Funeral at Hopewell Church on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Fishkill Village to meet the 3:15 train Wednesday P. M., and 7 A. M. train Thursday.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—MAY 2, 1864.
24, 39, 68, 16, 66, 57, 64, 44, 12, 70, 19, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 206.—May 2, 1864.
20, 42, 24, 14, 36, 44, 19, 34, 77, 3, 37, 28, 6.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 211—MAY 3, 1864.
30, 35, 10, 13, 7, 21, 45, 60, 35, 1, 23, 39.
CLASS 212—MAY 3, 1864.
63, 23, 70, 17, 33, 44, 48, 25, 16, 65, 29, 36, 57.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given. by JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, for in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent, per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payments of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 2M-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

THE AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT,
with a fine assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
and gentlemen's furnishing goods.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, New-York.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.
THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*
Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED 1842.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

ODD-FELLOW'S HALL UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.—HERMANCE & LOCKWOOD, having purchased from the late proprietors (Messrs. DORSH & BROWN) ODD-FELLOW'S HALL RESTAURANT and BILLIARD SALOON, will open the same to the public on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4. The former patrons of this establishment and the friends of the present proprietors are invited to be present on the occasion. Under the new management, it is determined that this Restaurant and Saloon shall be second to none in this City. If lavish expenditure in its outfit and untiring zeal in catering for the appetites, comfort and convenience of its patrons can accomplish the object designed.
HERMANCE & LOCKWOOD.

ECONOMY IN SILKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 209, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON (Marshall's)
An infallible cure for "Female Weakness," and all Uterine complaints of women.
Price $1 50 per bottle. Five bottles for $6.
THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
The best Pill in the world for family use, and for all Bilious and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents per box.
Address all orders to A. F. BRADDON, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Company,
No. 139 William-st., near Fulton, New-York,
☞ Inquire of dealers everywhere. *☜*

THE BANKERS', BROKERS' AND MERCHANTS' CLUB,
NO. 144 FIFTH-AVENUE,
(two doors above Union Club, between 21st and 22d sts.) is now open for the reception of the subscribers to the Club. The subscription books are also open at the Club House for the signatures of gentlemen desirous of joining the Club.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 616
BROADWAY.

No. 616
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."
There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.
We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.
Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skilful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath ears, hear.
From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.
Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.
For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.
Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we consulted to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in AMAUROSIS. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which conflicts apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with those tendencies, if not in advance of them.
OFFICE NO 616 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
"THE UNITED

OFFICE OF
WERMERLYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We have on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 25, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $30,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, authorized by an act to legalize the issue of bonds of the City of Syracuse, passed April 21, 1864, and entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is given that a meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.

JAMES M. HUNT,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stocks then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,
JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pass, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. E. RALSTON, Secretary.

ELM RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, (Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase of the capital stock of said company for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 30, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEPHEN H. ROWAN,
Major and Quartermaster.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date to and including May 5.

WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for $30 each, due 1st of November, 1863, are supposed to have been lost in transmission by mail: Series E, Nos. 4,722, 4,723, 4,727, 4,733, 4,739. The payment has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.

HENRY JAMES, No. 233 Pearl-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED to pay cash for University Bonds of the State of Minnesota. R. B. GRAVES, No. 183 Chambers-st., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, upon Park Row.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made at favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10th years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or if subscription can be paid for bearing interest from date, without the payment of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 24 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the proceeds of the extra shares may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph,

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Buffalo Erie Railway Company, Eastern Division, formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, and all others whom it may concern. At a meeting of the Directors of the above named company, held at Leavenworth, April 5, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published:

Resolved, That an instalment of 20 per cent. upon all stock issued or subscribed for is hereby called, payable at the option of the stockholders, either to John Kerr, Treasurer of the Company, at Leavenworth City, or to Edward Learned, Financial Agent of the Company, at No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next, and that the Secretary be hereby directed to cause this notice to be published in two or more papers of general circulation in each of the States of Kansas and Missouri, and also in each of the cities of New-York and Washington.

Resolved, That all authority to any person or party heretofore conferred to act as an agent or representative of this company, or assumed to be possessed by any person or party, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and all agencies or authority hereafter shall only be exercised by persons or parties authorized or recognized by the present or future Board of Directors, and that the Secretary be directed to give public notice of the revocation herein contained.

HENRY JOOTE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, and all others whom it may concern: At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company, held at Leavenworth on the 4th and 5th days of April inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the withdrawal of four parties between this company, John C. Fremont, Ross, Sloat & Co., and Edward Learned, approved by this meeting, large and valuable concessions of his interests as a stockholder have been made by said Fremont to promote the speedy construction of the road; and, whereas, it is probable that similar concessions may be agreed to by other stockholders; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Learned, as the financial agent of the company, be authorized and empowered to negotiate with any parties, who are the holders or are interested in the stock of the company, for the transfer and delivery to him, as financial agent of such, and as such, and said stock or such portion thereof as he may be willing to concede to be by him used, disposed of or distributed, in like manner and for the same purposes, as is in said agreement provided, with reference to the shares agreed to be transferred to him by said Fremont, and in consideration therefor, the said financial agent is authorized and empowered to mark and indorse upon the certificates of shares which may be retained by such shareholders, severally, or to which they may be entitled upon making any such transfers, that such retained or so entitled shares are paid in full, but no certificate or assessment; *provided* that such marking or indorsement shall not be made as aforesaid in any case so as to apply or be of effect, as to more shares in this company than shall be equal to one-fourth of the number of shares so transferred to the said financial agent in pursuance hereof by such shareholders respectively; and thereafter all such marked or indorsed certificates shall be deemed full paid for the number of shares embraced in such indorsements respectively, and the stockholders making the concessions and transfers hereinbefore provided for shall forever after be by the company free from any payments or liabilities for, or on account of, or in any manner relating to the shares which they shall so severally transfer to said financial agent.

Resolved, further, in case it shall occur that from any cause any of the shares which may be transferred to the financial agent as aforesaid, or in pursuance of the aforesaid contract, shall at any time be found to belong wholly or in part to any other person or party, than the person or party who shall have so transferred the same, the said financial agent shall be and hereby is authorized, to transfer to such person or party, as shall be found to be the rightful owner thereof, the shares so erroneously transferred to him.

Resolved, That the holders of certificates, obligations, or other memoranda issued in the name or on behalf of the company, which are claimed to entitle such holder to full paid or unassessable shares of the capital stock, as notified by the directors, by public advertisement, or in such other manner as the directors may determine, to present the same, together with any evidences of their right to require such shares to be made full paid or unassessable as aforesaid, to the Executive Committee of the company, in the City of New-York, within sixty days next following the issuing of such notice respectively, in order that all such certificates, obligations, or memoranda may be adjudicated and proper formal certificates be issued in lieu thereof, in so far as such holders shall be deemed to be entitled thereto, by said Executive Committee, in case any holder shall refuse or omit to present his certificate, obligation, or memoranda, as aforesaid, and for the purposes and within the time aforesaid, or in case any of the evidence furnished as aforesaid shall be deemed by the Executive Committee to be insufficient to entitle the holder to such full paid shares, the officers of the company shall thereafter refuse to recognize or admit any liability of the company to make or issue full paid shares, on account of any such particular certificates, obligations or memoranda, or so far as the same in any manner as full paid shares, except upon the claims of bona fide holders thereof, being established by the production of later, or upon competent legal evidence that such claims are obligations on the company, in the event of any irregularity or defective equity in the claim of any holder of any such certificate, obligation or memorandum, the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to adjust the claims of any such holders, in such manner as said committee shall deem equitable, and to cause to be issued in settlement thereof such number of full paid shares as said committee shall so deem to be just and equitable.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and to directions of the Executive Committee, all persons interested are requested to transmit to the undersigned, at his office, No. 48 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, such statements, propositions and papers as will render the proposed benefits available to them respectively, and secure the same within the time prescribed in the resolution: viz. sixty days from the date hereof.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Financial Agent, U. P. R. Co., E. D.
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loans.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, L. O. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth
PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers,
E. S. Whelan & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 129 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

D. S. GILBERT, late Pay ng-Teller Bank of the Republic,
C. S. ENTZ, late with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GILBERT & ENTZ,
STOCKS, BONDS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
Bought and Sold at the Board of Brokers,
Nos. 57 Exchange-place and 19 Broad-st.
References: Bank of the Republic; Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Messrs. Bucklin, Crane & Co.; Messrs. H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY.

The stockholders are hereby notified that the annual election of officers to serve the ensuing year will take place at their office, No. 3 Hanover-st., on Tuesday, the 10th of May, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

D. C. HEWSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 5th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEATON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM B. ASPINWALL,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
BENGAL W. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRING TRIBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEATON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR THIS COMPANY, held this day, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Ogden,	Thos. H. Pearsall,	Henry Ellis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Collen,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan.	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court 45 next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.

H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE G. W. R. Co. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859 will be held at the office of the company, in Springfield, Ill., on the second THURSDAY of May next, for the election of three Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, for the bonds of the company having interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 27th-st. and 4th-ave.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 27, 1864.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 19th of May next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of the meeting.

GEO. B. CARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 27 BROADWAY, Cor. of Fulton-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the rooms of the company, on MONDAY, the 9th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 69 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed in the Cities of Dubuque and New-York, on the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 10th day of May next, inclusive.

GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 28, 1864.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE, FOR MESSRS. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., TRAVELING CREDITS available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT and the EAST.

BILLS ON LONDON at three days' sight, sixty days' sight, or seventy-five days' date, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR the increase of the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this Office on the 2d May and closed on the 16th. By order,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 10th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 10th May, inclusive.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SIX SHARES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY STOCK for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell 1,000 shares of stock in the American Flag Gold Mining Company, for 50 per share. A report of the financial affairs of the company can be had at their office, No. 12 Pine-st.

C. P. SYKES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES GOOD MINING stock, by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York will be held at the bank, Nos. 29 and 29 Pine-st., on THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance of the shareholders is requested.

WALDO HUTCHINS,
Chairman.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 5 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL $2,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
P. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARROUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PARCES, Boston.

President—P. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 31 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 12 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKERS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

HARRIOT, PARKER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

REFERENCES.—Jacob Campbell, Esq., President Pacific Bank; John Parker, Esq., Cashier Phenix Bank; A. Masterton, Esq., Cashier Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank; J. D. Vermilye, Esq., New-York; Sherwood Shipman, Esq., President Bridgeport City Bank; Wm. M. Wadsworth, Esq., Hartford; Morgan L. Bulkley & Co.; H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, Bankers; Merriam & Bell, Bankers; John Whitehead, Esq., Vice-President Sun Insurance Co.; A. W. Chapin, Esq., President Hampden Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; S. C. Harriot, Esq., President Greenwich Insurance Co.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of New-York, as required by section 24, of the act of Congress "to provide a national currency," &c., for the month ending April 30, 1864:

Average amount of loans and discount	$2,612,988 20
Average amount of specie and legal-tender notes	1,427,192 19
Average amount of deposits	4,386,207 69
Average amount of circulation	123,480 00
Amount of capital stock paid in	1,000,000 00

Oath and Counsels.—I, JAMES CURTIS, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES CURTIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this second day of May, 1864.

CHARLES A. JAMES, Notary Public.

NOTICE.—AN ASSESSMENT OF ONE DOLLAR per SHARE is hereby called in on each share of the stock of the Toal Lake Iron Mining Company; payable on or before the tenth day of June, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st., New-York. The Transfer-book will be closed on the 1st proximo. By order of the Board.

J. FRANK BERNARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 2, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.—E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 12 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. SEVEN.

A dividend of four dollars per share in cash, free of Government tax, is declared payable on 20th inst., prox., to holders of stock at the close of business on 30th inst., prox. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 20th May.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency in New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Commerce in New-York. All other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office in Chicago. Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend, and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing die under-signed at Chicago, or to Edward L. Baker, Chairman, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston.

Per order,
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, April 29, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., March 14, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid on and after the 1st day of April next, at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, and until the 21st day of May next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The Company's Stock Transfer Books will be closed on the 13th day of April next and remain closed until the 25th day of April.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, April 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the full shares of the capital stock of this company, (except stock issued on conversion of bonds, and upon that a pro rata dividend,) has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable at this office on the 10th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of May, both inclusive.

C. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders free of Government tax, on and after 10th May.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AVE.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next. The Transfer Books will close the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of May next. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 29, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 BROADWAY, cor. of Cedar-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the business of this Bank will be transacted in the basement until the alterations in the Banking Room are completed. By order of the Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $5,000 cash capital, to purchase one-quarter interest in a window-glass manufacturing establishment; two furnaces in operation; works have been established thirty-two years; reason for advertising—the present proprietor having extended his business, wants a young and energetic man to take charge of the works. Further information will be given by A. W. MORGAN & CO., No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP for cash. Owner has other business. Apply at the store No. 673 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—OWEN G. WARREN, COUNSELlor-at-law in patent cases, with thirty years' experience, offers his services to inventors and patentees, at his new office, No. 40 Laight-st., north side of St. John's Park. Business can be transacted by correspondence with persons residing at a distance.

HAGNER & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors-at-law, have removed their offices from No. 9 Court-st. to No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVAL.—JOHN C. HENDERSON HAS REmoved to No. 63 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—GRENELLE & BIBBY HAVE REmoved from No. 4 Broad-st. to No. 41 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY.—A family consisting of a man, his wife, infant child and nurse want board in a quiet place. Near New-York; the sea shore preferred; plenty of room, good air and good food insisted upon. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,278 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

LOOMIS L. WHITE,
HENRY B. KEEN,
WILLIAM C. DORMIN.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of general commission brokers in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of KEEN, DORMIN & CO.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities on commission.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are HENRY B. KEEN, WILLIAM C. DORMIN, FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, Jr., and LOOMIS L. WHITE.

That HENRY B. KEEN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York; WILLIAM C. DORMIN, who resides in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, Jr., who resides in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the general partners.

That LOOMIS L. WHITE, who resides in Flushing, Queens County, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is an actual cash payment of fifty thousand dollars.

That the said partnership commences the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and will terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Dated at the City of New-York, May 2, 1864.

HENRY B. KEEN,
WILLIAM C. DORMIN,
FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, Jr.,
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTnership.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & PURDY is this day dissolved by m

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 529 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,

Cavalry Trousers,
Yellow Worsted Cords' Jackets, etc., etc.

Sample or specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for. They will submit, with their proposals, a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject ANY part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the best interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 529 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, for furnishing by contract at the Department of Army Clothing in this City,

1,000 Cloth Zouave Uniforms of the "Duryee" pattern, samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will furnish samples of the materials of which the articles are to be made and state in their bids how soon they can deliver the whole quantity.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful fulfillment of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, Va., May 2, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at the office, until the 15th day of May next, for the mason work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, the 23d day of May, 1864, for the delivery at the following Armouries, Cavalry Accoutrements, United States Cavalry pattern, and hereinafter described:

At the New-York Arsenal, 25,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 5,000 sets.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 10,000 sets.

The Cavalry Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation pattern, which can be seen at the above-named places. Each set is to consist of one Sabre-belt and Plate complete; one Carbine-sling with swivel complete; one Sabre-knot; one Carbine Cartridge box; one Pistol Cartridge-box or Pouch; one Pistol-holster for army-size revolver, and one Cap-pouch with cone wrench, all of which are to be made of the best materials and workmanship. The Sabre-belt, Sabre-knot, and Carbine-sling are to be of BUFF LEATHER, BLACKED, and the Cartridge-boxes, Belt-holster, and Cap-pouch, of PURE OAK TANNED LEATHER.

It is distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress; especially, to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to the final inspection at the arsenal where delivered before being received by the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection and delivery.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth (1-10th) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 30th day of June.

Failure to make delivery at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged cost, to be determined by the Ordnance Officer.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for, by the party or by disbanding a contract after accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Bidders will enclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bonds.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." indorsed, "Proposals for Cavalry Accoutrements."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person making the same, the date of its presentation, and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, May 16, 1864, for the construction of the following Street Improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to west side Broadway; sewer in Nineteen-street, from Broadway to the Nineteen-lane; sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to near Seventh-avenue; sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Madison to near Henry-street, and sewer in Monroe-street, between Market and Pike streets; also, for laying cross-walks in Avenue A, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue, at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth-streets, and in Second-avenue, at One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets; also, for cross-walks in Fifth-avenue, on the easterly side, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-second-street; also, for cross-walks in Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first-street, and for a wrap-block pavement in Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Specifications and blanks for the proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 6, 1864, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 12 o'clock M., on the 16th day. The beef to be of the first quality, in good condition, and supplied with kidneys, necks and shanks and kidney, tallow excluded, and to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required. The packs of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this contract, shall be cut up at the Government abattoir, and not elsewhere, unless otherwise ordered. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint; and of hindquarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Proposals will be addressed to Lieut. James S. Casey, First U. S. Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars each, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. A. C. S. at Fort Columbus, on the 16th of May.

The A. A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

JAMES S. CASEY,
First Lieut. Fifth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person making the same, the date of its presentation, and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, of FRIDAY, May 13, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In Third-street, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh-street; also, in Fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues; and also in Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and for the construction of the following sewers, to wit: In Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, with branch in Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; also, in Eighth-avenue, from Twenty-second-avenue; also, in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; also, in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street; and also in Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets. For further information, apply at the Contract Office as at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FREAKS DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-St., }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

By the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and address to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO 234,717, ON THE BOWERY Savings Bank, in the name of LAWRENCE BARDON. The finder will please leave it at the Bowery Savings Bank, corner Bowery and Grand-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,216	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,712	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,000	.....
LOUISIANA	3,126	Sinclair.
VIRGINIA	3,676	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,973	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 46, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA ..... Saturday, April 30.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA ..... Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER ..... Saturday, June 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

RATES.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool, $100, or $90 in Currency, according to the accommodation, in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor,) the well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... May 14
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... May 21

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	120	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $80, $90, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these prices.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
3,000 tons.
Will sail
MONDAY, May 23, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARDINGTON, corner of Warren and West-sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEVENER, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The Elegant Steamship
MEXICO,
J. S. CROWELL Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, MAY, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, foot of Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 18th May.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. Foor, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st. running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Meadville, Pa.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York at Jamaica-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Montauk, at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave foot of Chambers-st.

8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Dunkirk and intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M.—Way, for Goshen and Newburgh.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and the train of Saturday runs through to Niagara Falls, but does not stop to Suspension Bridge.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. EEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate places. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 5:30 P. M. D. J. BEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 2:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, with	11:01 P. M.
Sleeping Car, at	10:45 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:25 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and cheapest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 211 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains through to Dunderberg.

THOS. P. DEHAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday train, 4:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Fishkill, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kilmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAMPSE, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. VALLEAU, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Chambers-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 6:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION—On WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 156 to 160 Hester-st. By order,

H. D. BEISSENHERZ, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE WILL hold its Quarterly Session, on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-sts. By order,

R. W. G. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$200 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the opening of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places to which they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, each of which is being duly mustered into the service:

Those enlisting for one year in the navy $100
Those enlisting for more than one year in the navy .. $200
Those enlisting for Marine Corps $50

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $50.

ORDER.

First or Orderly sergeants ..... $22 per month.
All other sergeants, each ..... 17 per month.
Corporals ..... 15 per month.
Drummers and Fifers ..... 13 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard ..... 13 per month.
Privates at Sea ..... 14 50 per month.
Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen ..... $30 per month.
Second-class Firemen ..... 25 per month.
Coal-heavers ..... 18 per month.
Firemen ..... 18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen ..... 14 per month.
Landsmen ..... 12 per month.
Boys ..... 10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet nine inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be obtained.

The cash bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of other half-monthly pay, as soon as the proper application can be made to Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All accurate information can be obtained by applying at the Naval rendezvous in the Park, and persons can be examined previous to enlistment at the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 2 Pine-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 44 Broad-st.
CAPT. A. M. [illegible], U. S. N., No. [illegible] Wall-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. N., No. [illegible] Pine-st.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional 100 00
Total $400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—FAMILIES breaking up housekeeping or changing their residences, or any person having books, pamphlets or newspapers to spare, will greatly benefit the soldiers in hospital by sending them to the Women's Central Association for Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES
have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 36 large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only safe, sure and reliable remedy for all cases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and that, too, without the use of Mercury. Advice free; call, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days. Without loss of time or confinement from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling can receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and all impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by those about to marry, as it effects are permanent. Young men are apt to indulge in that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 89 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or confinement in the house; destroys at once all the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be purchased genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City. A book, a true history of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, Whose valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, is admitted by the first physicians of this country to be the most complete work ever published for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,376 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 10 Astor-pl. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstacle of pregnancy, during any requisite time. No. 2, price $5 a box, is more calling; by requisite skill, to relieve in all cases of difficulty, no matter of how long

Arrival of the Steamships Columbia and George Cromwell.

The steamships Columbia and George Cromwell, from New-Orleans, April 25, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news, which is unimportant, is the same as that received via Cairo, by one day.

Marine Disaster.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH BRIG NELLIE.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, May 3.

British brig Nellie, Capt. LEWIS, from Turk's Island for Portland, with 17,962 bushels of salt, in coming into this port through Whitehead passage, struck on Spindle Ledge, and will probably be a total loss. A steamship went to her assistance with a hawser and took the Captain off the spot. Steering and lookout. Wreckers are employed to save the cargo as possible this tide.

LOSS OF THE BRIG ELIZABETH.

New-Haven, Tuesday, May 3.

The brig Elizabeth, of Bangor, laden with coal and bound to Boston, went ashore on Sharp's Rock, off Branford, on Monday night. Her crew were taken from the rigging, where they had remained for 12 hours, by a boat's crew from Fairhaven. The brig was 10 years old, and was valued at $17,000. She will probably prove a total loss.

Another Meeting of the Commercial Brokers.

An adjourned meeting of the Commercial Brokers was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday; Mr. H. HAVEMEYER Wells in the chair, and Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR soliciting as Secretary. The attendance was very slim, owing, doubtless, to the fact that no public announcement had been made that such a meeting would be held. The chairman explained briefly that the committee, which had been sent to Washington to look after the interests of the commercial brokers, had made an informal report, to the effect that they had been assured that the new Tax Bill was not designed to injure any class in particular, and that the provision relating to commercial brokers had been so modified that they would have only to pay fifty dollars each for a license. It appeared, however, to the committee, as it did to the chairman of the meeting, that there was a direct conflict between the clause relating to produce brokers and that relating to commercial brokers. The committee held—and they were given to understand that in such was the meaning of the authors of the new tax bill—that produce brokers in flour, grain and provisions were as strictly commercial brokers as any other merchandise brokers, and that, under the pertinent clause of the new tax bill, they will have to pay only the annual license fee of $20 each, in addition to the tax on income. According to the wording of the clause of the new tax bill, immediately preceding that just mentioned, however, all brokers in agricultural or farm products (such as flour, grain, &c., really are) are classed to produce brokers, and as such will be required to pay a tax of $10 on all annual sales under $10,000, and of $1 on every additional $1,000. Accepting this as the true interpretation of the clause, those flour brokers doing business at the Produce Exchange would be subject to this tax, which the committee and the chairman of the meeting considered unjust and invidious. The brokers of the Produce Exchange were as truly commercial as brokers in gold, cotton, petroleum, oils, or any other kind of merchandise, and should be taxed only as it was contemplated by the new bill to tax those who were specially mentioned as commercial brokers.

"Gentlemen," Mr. WHITE remarked, "you have heard the report of the committee; what do you propose to do?"

In view of the small number of brokers in attendance, a motion was offered, duly seconded, and, after some irregular discussion, adopted, to the effect that the meeting be declared adjourned to 12½ o'clock to-day, that more general notice be given of the intention to hold this adjourned meeting than had been given of the preceding one, so as to secure a full attendance of all interested parties.

Obsequies of Commodore Wm. D. Porter.

FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

The remains of Commodore WILLIAM D. PORTER are now lying in state at the Governor's Room, where they can be visited until 8 o'clock P. M. The remains are dressed in the uniform of deceased, and are placed in a beautiful rosewood coffin, with silver plate, engraved:

Commodore W. D. PORTER,
U. S. N.
Died May 1, 1864,
Aged 54 years.

An American flag drapes the coffin.

The funeral will take place from the City Hall at 2 o'clock to-day, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. The following is the programme of the procession:

The Eighty-fourth Regiment N. G., acting as the funeral escort.

Officers of the Army and Navy, not on duty.

A company of Marines from the Navy-yard will act as a Guard of Honor.

The Pall Bearers in carriages.

Immediate relatives and friends in carriages.

His Honor the MAYOR, and members of the Common Council in carriages.

The procession will move from the City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The route of the procession will be out of the East gate of the Park, and through Chatham-street to the Bowery, to Bond-street, through Bond-street to Broadway, and thence down Broadway to the Battery.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood and placed in the receiving vault until the arrangements for their removal to and interment at Philadelphia are perfected.

The Defences of the Harbor.

THE FOURTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENTS.

The Fourth Regiment, Col. TELLER, who are said to be destined for Fort Richmond—on the order for thirty days' duty in the defences of the harbor—did not, as was anticipated, leave yesterday, but will leave on Thursday.

Col. ASHLEY, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, yesterday received orders to assemble his command on Friday, the 6th instant, for thirty days similar duty. He has issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M. G., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. ——In compliance with Division Orders of this date, this regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 806 Broadway, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., fully uniformed and equipped for thirty days' duty in the defences of the harbor.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant, at the same time and place.

The men will provide themselves with one day's cooked rations.

Prompt attendance will be required, as the regiment will be mustered into the United States service at 10 o'clock, and cannot be once to its post.

By order of Col. O. D. ASHLEY.
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M. G., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. ——The officers of the regiment will meet at the Armory, No. 806 Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

By order of Col. O. D. ASHLEY,
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

THE CHATHAM-SQUARE CALAMITY.—INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER KESSEL.—An investigation was commenced before Coroner KESSEL yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, with the view of ascertaining, if possible, the cause that led to the horrible calamity at the corner of Chatham-square and Desbrosses-street, on Monday last. A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend and give evidence in the case—two only were examined. JAMES SEARLES, who occupied the apartments in which the fire broke out, testified at length, but he seemed to be entirely ignorant as to the origin of the conflagration. His testimony threw no light on the question which the officials are investigating. NANCY SULLIVAN, a girl, 14 years of age, daughter of the witness above-named, testified to being awake at 2 o'clock in the morning, while her father and mother were going down stairs occupied in emptying tubs of water, which were used by SEARLES in his business as a carrier and dresser of leather. While this witness was awakened she found the room in which she was sleeping filled with smoke. She, like her father, knew nothing as to the origin of the fire. The further investigation is adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Coroner KESSEL held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Wm. HAMMING, at the New-York Hospital. HAMMING was the husband and the father of the family, the members of which were burned to death in the fire above alluded to. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Am. Gold	165⅜	300	Rad. R. R.	25⅝
100	S. T., Cen.	125⅜	50	Northwestern	52⅝
200	do	125⅜	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	81⅜
50	Erie R.	111⅛	248	Gtn. Hill C. M.	75
400	do	113	200	Pittsburgh	100
600	do	83 13⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	57⅜

HIGHLY INGENIOUS TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the bling bounty, can receive the same at once by applying by letter or in person, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 437 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

New and beautiful English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide; window shades, table covers, &c., at reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. Look for MILLER ARRIVISON, No. 99 Bowery.

The "Knox" Brand Hat.—Connoisseurs does not affect this or that hat, but the "Knox" hat. Mr. KNOX and his assistants are kept actively employed in supplying the demand for it. Everybody wants it, from the age of all particulars to the connoisseur. Hence the vast popularity of his hat. 212 Fulton-st., corner of Fulton-place.

[Advertisement.]

Harper's New-York Illustrated News.—Second Grand Central Park—May-Day Scenes in Central Park—May-Day Scenes in Olden Time, and May-Day Scenes now in New-York—Scenes in Fulton Market, with other Splendid Illustrations—New and beautiful Music—Literary and Critical Matter—out on Thursday. Price 10 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. No. 29 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

The new tariff and the enormous rate of exchange combined render the cost of imported commodities greater than ever. The price of KENT'S East India Coffee therefore advanced, and that now indispensable article is sold by all grocers at 2o cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. General depot No. 166 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HYDE, LUND & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 7	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washington	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	April 19	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Adria	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 2	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell...May 7...New-York...New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Australasian*, will close on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Cromwell* and the *Columbia*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....2 P. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8¼ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 3—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Fraser and male servant, Miss Gallagher, Rev. Dr. McClintock, lady, child and nurse, Miss McClintock, Mrs. Jacoby, infant and nurse, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Casabilla, infant and sister, Mrs. Kearney, Misses Kearney, Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Hughartner and 3 children, D. C. Winans, H. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wainwright, Mr. Blanchin, Mr. Nicholl, William Joseph, L. A. Geyer, S. O. Weed, Count A. de Casabianca, E. de Marcasta, Mr. Glassford, Mr. Berry, C. Tailz, S. D. Platt, R. M. Hoe, J. Camerlin and lady, Wm. Hyde, Mr. McKay, R. L. Campbell, Mr. Schmidt, F. E. Strange, James Perkins, S. P. Tasker, R. C. Taylor, Mrs. Sidey, Mrs. Primrose, Wm. Collard, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Mott, Mr. Simon, Mr. Stothart, Mr. Voyer, R. Marsh, Jr., and brothers, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Van Cleeman, lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. Frost, Mr. Schultze, Mr. and Mrs. Crouse, Mrs. J. M. Halstead, C. Mulligan, Miss Laird, Mrs. D. Torrence, Mrs. Torrence and servant, B. Chambers, Mr. Jacoby, E. Smith, Buckman, Hollman's nurse, Ryder, Magee, A. Perrin, J. H. Olne, Vredenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Rich and three sons, Lieut. Stanley, Mr. de Lesz, J. Pennington, Washington Jackson, Miss E. A. Hall and sister, James Fulton and friend, Robert Duck, Cora E. Livingston, Mrs. Halladay and 2 children, Wm. Brand, John Sharpless, Davidson, Downer, Salomon, Haynes, C. H. Marshall, Miss Hamilton, Miss Marshall, Hugo Rolff, James Sunton, jr., Mrs Hallad y's two maids, Mrs. Cunningham's two maids, Walter Scott, I. A. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. George Tait, H. Hutchinson, Hutchins, Dudlike, Baron Vector, M. D., Chas. McManus, G. A. Stead, E. Miller, A. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Barbour and maid, J. D. Locke and son, Ed. Cunningham, lady and child, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Stewart and child, Mrs. Barlow, B. Brash, A. Cunningham, Wilson, Miss Cunningham, Mr. Howell, W. Whipley, Miss Townsend, Mr. Huntington, David Stuart, Mrs. Stuart and daughter, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Roberts, James Horton, John Johnston, F. Hemstein, Thomas Leslie, Byron Smith, Miss Sarah Lowe, Rev. S. Martin, wife and infant; Mr. Brownlee, Mr. Brownlee and wife, Master J. Williamson, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Henwig, A. Baker, J. Foster, John Fraser, W. F. Kall, D. Cayaz, Mr. and Mrs. Sefenson, Wm. Casey, J. Mobins, Mr. Simpson, Master Simpson, Robert Robinson, John Robinson, Mr. Wilson. Total, 154.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—C. Trique and lady, Mrs. E. Packwood, Mme. Jonve, Miss Ainsworth, Mrs. R. Fooley, Mrs. Murphy, O. Rock, Capt. E. Pray, Mr. Minh Kenny, O. Isaacs, J. Frazier, J. O. Norcross, H. J. Clark, Wm. Pyne, Geo. G. Hamill.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Morse, 114th N. Y. Vols; Mrs. McCauley, Capt. Slaght and lady, Mrs. Fisher and daughter, J. Harris, John R. Young, Mrs. Hanen and family, A. W. Keller, W. Bleght, W. Bleght, F. W. Cole, J. B. Kimball, Mrs. Walter and child, Dr. Brownell and family, Capt. F. G. Noyes, C. S. Lieut. Seophene, Lieut. J. Thompson, C. Lawrence, C. H. Reynolds, Col. A. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Miss Goodman, Mr. Stanley, E. F. Jones, W. B. Meeker, Mrs. Gen. Woodbury and family, Miss E. Posner, Mrs. Flagg, G. H. Sherry, Mrs. Thomas Mitchell and family, Mr. Clendaniel, C. B. Rothwich, F. Delano, Mr. Mulligan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 56	Sun sets	6 55
Moon rises	3 54	High Water	—
Sandy Hook	4 30	Gov. Island	7 10
Hell Gate	9 42		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Saladin, (Br.,) Jamieson, Kingston, Jam.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell.

Ships Malta, (Br.,) Little, Quebec, G. O. Duncan & Co.; Lizzie Hommans, (Br.,) Draper, Liverpool, Williams & Co.

Barks T. Crabtree, Ames, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Schom, (Hamb.,) Hein, Fernambuco, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Harvest Moon, Hagan, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver.

Brigs Edward Webster, (Br.,) Proctowy, Sierra Leone, Brett, Son & Co.; Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Martinique, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Adriana, (Ital.,) Castellana, Antwerp, Wm. Flavin & Co.

Schooners Venus, (Br.,) Scorse, St. John, N. B., D. B. De Wolf; Trave, (Br.,) White, St. John, N. B., R. Whitner & Co.; F. W. Johnson, Thomaston, Fall River, J. W. McKee; Twilight, Clark, Venezuela, R. P. Sherman; D. Holmes, Holmes, Fortress Monroe; Stephen Crowell, Norman, Havana, Snow & Burgess; W. Howe, Shelley, Beaufort, Shelley & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. Supply steamship Newbern, Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 100 bbls. naval stores to the Naval Storekeeper.

U. S. transport George C. Collins, Merryman, Newbern, N. C., 30th ult., at 10 P. M., with 150 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, Alexandria 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Lyon, Mix, Alexandria 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool April 23, 11 A. M., and Queenstown 24th, 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 192 passengers to E. Cunard. April 26, the steamship Africa arrived at Queenstown. 28th, lat. 47 40, lon. 37 30, passed bark Woodland and a Russian bark. No. 301, Sound W.; lat. 47 21, lon. 36, spoke ship Maid of the Isle, bound W.; lat. 47 06, lon. 29 30, ship Constantine, bound W. May 2, passed steamship St. George, bound W.; same day, steamship Olympus, bound E.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass April 24, at 4 P. M., with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. The steamship Cahawba sailed same day for Key West and New-York. The Matanzas sailed the day previous for New-York. April 24, at 4 P. M., at the S. W. Pass, passed bark Sexonville, in tow bound up. April 25, at 8½ A. M., off Carysfort Light, exchanged signals with brigs Alice Frankland Parsons, both bound N.

Steamship Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans April 25, at 8 A. M., the Bar at 3½ P. M., via Key West to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. April 26, at 9½ A. M., spoke brig Ferguson, of Searsport, 60 miles S. of Cape Florida, for New-York.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Rockell, Liverpool April 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 146 passengers to John G. Dale. Anchored at Quarantine.

Ship Charles Edwards, New-Orleans 14 da., in ballast to Geo. Bulkley.

Brig Edward Webster, (Br.,) Proctowy, Sierra Leone, Brett, Son & Co.; Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Martinique, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Adriana, (Ital.,) Castellana, Antwerp, Wm. Flavin & Co.

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Bark Industria, (Brem.,) Hilcken, Cadiz 36 da., with wine, cork, &c., to Gaiway, Casado & Teller. Has had head winds almost the entire passage.

Bark Cyclone, (of Sunderland,) Sanderson, Cardenas 11 da., with sugar and molasses to Cobb & Jackson.

Bark David Nickels, (of Scotsport,) Nickels, Sagua 12 da., with molasses to E. F. Buck & Co.

Bark Salween, (of Liverpool,) Scott, Rio Janeiro 40 da., with coffee to Jas. Patrick & Co. The brig Venus sailed for New-York 2 da. previous.

Bark Chanticleer, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cochrane, Port-au-Prince Feb. 15, via St. Thomas April 16, with mdse. to master. Put into St. Thomas short of water.

Brig Carina, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Tass, Grand Turk, 21 da., with salt to McColl & Pitch. March 30, lat. [illegible], lon. 66 45, fell in with the wreck of the sch. Susan Moore, of Cherryfield, lumber laden, dismasted and completely stripped; on leaving her set fire to the hull. April 3, 13 miles E. of Barnegat, fell in with a vessel's spar, with sail and rigging attached.

Brig Carlile, (or Liverpool,) Orphan, Cienfuegos 11 da., with sugar to master. April 26, 30 miles S. of Hatteras, fell in with several bales and a quantity of loose cotton, apparently not long in the water.

Brig Rose, (Norw.,) Smith, Odessa, via Constantinople 45 da., with wheat to Ralli & Co. Has had westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Victoria, (Norw.,) Lochsteer, Tarragona 21 da., and Palma 42 da., with wine, &c., to Funck, Meincke & Co.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whitter, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 da., with sugar to Geo. F. Pannister.

Brig Lady Wansbrow, (Br.,) ——, Cornwallis.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Port Royal 7 da., in ballast to Josiah Smith & Co.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Ryder, Hog Island 6 da., with ship timber.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Small, Newbern, N. C., 4 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Hampton Roads 4 da., with oysters.

Schr. American Chief, Frazy, Rockland.

Schr. Isaac Odom Hurtis, Spear, Rockland.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Rockland.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, ——, Shuloe, N. S., with scars.

Schr. Pallace, Pendleton, Rockland.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. S. & E. Small, Cole, Shuloe, N. S.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, ——, Lubec, with lath.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, ——, Provincetown.

Schr. F. H. Atwood, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sinaloa, ——, Portland, Me., with heading.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, ——, Shuloe, with scars.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, ——, Shuloe, N. S., with spars.

Schr. Boundary, Blunt, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Ellsworth.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland.

Schr. Hero, Kenny, Salem.

Schr. Kate Wilcox, McFadden, Lubec, with lath.

Schr. Stranger, ——, Sandwich.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Portland.

Schr. Bay State, Fenton, Rockland.

Schr. E. S. Rodgdon, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Barbara Reed, Reed, Virginia 4 da., with wood.

Schr. M. S. Tibbits, Plummer, Virginia 3 da., wood.

Schr. H. F. Simmons, Hand, Georgetown 5 da., coal.

Schr. T. J. Tull, Cooper, Baltimore 6 da., with coal.

Schr. B. F. Haines, Mason, Cape Henry 5 da., with coal.

Schr. Rockaway, Wars, Maryland 4 da., with oysters.

Schr. A. E. Smorke, Jones, Baltimore 3 da., with coal.

Schr. E. Cornelius, Marshall, Baltimore 6 da., with coal.

BELOW—One ship.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 3—Arr. steamer De Molay, from New-Orleans, bringing 422 bales of cotton; brigs T. D. Lincoln, Havana; J. Malvina, Cienfuegos; A. G. Thomas, Nuevitas; Milwaukee, Turks Island; schrs. Alma, Jeremie; Minstrel, Mantanilla; Nancy Mills, St. George; F. A. Heath, from Cardenas.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3—Arr. barks Magnolia, Rudolf, Bocas; Rising Sun, Turney, Hilton Head; brig Sirene, (Dutch,) Schrot, Rotterdam; Waverley, Small, Messina; Orcus, Mangon, Havana; Manitou, Martin, Cardenas; schr. Ellen Forrester, Creighton, Havana.

PORTLAND, May 3—Arr. brig Albion Lincoln, Sibbey, Cardenas.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 3—Cld. ship M. R. Ludwig, for Liverpool; ship C. C. Duncan, for Falmouth Roads.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., April 22, brigs L. W. Swan and Golden Fleece, for New-York, ldg.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arrived from Boston—Queen of the U. S. K., at Cuxhaven.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Acadian, at Plymouth.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 21 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering undera difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 516 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES

In use by the United States Custom House, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, dairies and bank scales of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York,
or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Metal Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET WAREROOMS,

No. 490 BROADWAY AND Nos. 296 AND 298 4TH-ST.

☞ Positively the largest assortment of first-class furniture in the City, comprising new and elegant designs in parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture.

Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

FURNITURE.
$200,000.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We offer our entire stock of all grades of furniture at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the UNITED STATES.

It is made of the best wood seasoned and selected material to be found in the country, and in the latest approved styles by the best workmen, and under our own personal supervision.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 67 Bowery, New-York.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Cheap and certain defence against ravages of moths and millers in clothing. Produced by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, and sold by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Wear the ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES. They are an infallible remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., and all nervous complaints.

METTAM & CO., No. 420 Broadway.
Insoles, $1 25; per mail, $1 50. Send for circular.

Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., pay exclusive attention to the treatment of

DEAFNESS,

Discharges from the Ear,

Noises in the Head,

CATARRH,

And all the various diseases of the
EYE, EAR, THROAT
AND
AIR-PASSAGES,

Office, 34 St. Marks Place,
(Eighth St., betw. 2d and 3d Avenues.)

OFFICE HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

☞ Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will henceforth be in constant attendance during the regular office hours.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been attacked several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid, for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh; and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 29, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both earstones healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the c